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United Nations

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the Thirty-Seventh Session

(13-22 April 1994)

Economic and Social Council

Official Records, 1994
Supplement No. 10

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NOTE

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CHAPTER I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

1. At its thirty-seventh session, the Commission on Narcotic drugs recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Development of information systems on drugs and their abuse*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the obligations of Member States under the international drug conventions to provide information on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors,

Aware of the practical difficulties of producing reliable and valid information,

Recognizing the need to rationalize international information systems concerned with drug issues and the importance of cooperation between international organizations to achieve that aim,

Welcoming the useful work done by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing the International Drug Abuse Assessment System in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/13 of 25 May 1988 and 1991/45 of 21 June 1991,

Emphasizing the need for cost-effectiveness in the compilation and analysis of information on demand and supply reduction and for alleviating the burden on Member States in supplying information to the Secretariat,

Recognizing the need for information on prevalence and trends in drug abuse and the diversion of precursors as a prerequisite for an effective drug policy at the national level,

Recognizing also that there are considerable costs associated with the compilation of information by both Member States and international organizations,

Noting that previous Council resolutions have led to a multiplicity of reporting requirements that are in need of rationalization,

Recalling the need to harmonize and improve information compilation and analysis within the United Nations system in order to increase its user-friendliness, as recommended by the Council in its resolution 1993/56 of 29 July 1993,

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* See paragraph 53 below.

1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme:

(a) To review, within existing resources, information systems within the ambit of the information strategy requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988, in order to make such drug-related information systems more clearly focused and prioritized to meet the needs of policies aimed at combating the illicit demand for and supply of drugs;

(b) To review and integrate all annual report questionnaires, using modern communication and presentation techniques to make such changes in format as may be appropriate to achieve optimum acceptability and to facilitate their use;

2. Recommends in particular that the principles of simplicity and efficiency should be paramount in the compilation and dissemination of information;

3. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to develop their information systems in such a way as to enable them to complement each other most effectively;

4. Encourages the Programme and the Board, together with other international organizations, to further develop their collaboration in the joint use of relevant information;

5. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report on the implementation of the present resolution, on the basis of consultations with the Board and other relevant organizations, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-eighth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Encouraging States to detect the use of trade channels for illicit consignments at all stages of movement and promoting the use of advice and technical expertise provided by the Customs Co-operation Council and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the increase in the use of legitimate trade channels for the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling articles 7, 11 and 15 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 1/ which provide for cooperation between appropriate authorities, including customs and commercial carriers, as well as for cooperation between law enforcement and judicial authorities,

Convinced of the need to use all resources available to identify illicit consignments of drugs at export or during transit and in all means of transport,

Recognizing the importance of the use of controlled delivery techniques and the need for international cooperation to that end,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/41 of 27 July 1993 on promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers,

Recognizing the progress that has been made so far by States in detecting illicit consignments at export or in transit,

1. Encourages States to take all appropriate steps to ensure effective international customs cooperation within the framework of the existing conventions;

2. Calls upon States to encourage their customs administrations or other competent national authorities to apply effective measures aimed at identifying movements of illicit drugs, particularly before export and while in transit;

3. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the Customs Co-operation Council, to provide advice and technical expertise to States in developing such measures.

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

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* See paragraphs 85 and 86 below.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991, 1992/30 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/37 of 27 July 1993,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug abuse control in general and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 1/ in particular,

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1993, 2/ in particular paragraphs 60 to 66 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

Having also considered the valuable recommendations made by the International Narcotics Control Board in its special report for 1989 3/ on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

Noting with appreciation the reduction in production in 1993,

1. Urges all Governments to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs and to the solution of the problems involved, in particular the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier States;

2. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to restrict global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to the actual licit needs and to avoid any proliferation of production;

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* See paragraph 128 below.

(b) In convening meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No.7515.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.2.

3/ Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989: Demand for and Supply of Opiates for Medical and Scientific Needs (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5)

B. Draft decisions

2. At its 1006th and 1007th meetings, on 20 and 21 April 1994, the Commission discussed its programme of future work and priorities under agenda item 12. It drew up the provisional agenda and list of documents for its thirty-eighth session, to be held in 1995, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION I

Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its .... plenary meeting, on .... 1994, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

AGENDA

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda

3. General debate and policy directives, with particular regard to the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the Programme

   Note by the Secretariat on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking

4. Reduction of illicit demand for drugs.

   (a) Basic principles of demand reduction;

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat

   (b) Prevention strategies including community participation;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with respect to drug abuse

   (c) Integrated drug strategies: Interrelationship between law enforcement and demand reduction.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat on alternatives to conviction or punishment*

5. Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports from subsidiary bodies and evaluation of their activities.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat on illicit drug trafficking

Note by the Secretariat on strategies for supply reduction

Reports from subsidiary bodies

Note by the Secretariat on the evaluation of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission

6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties.

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994

(c) Other matters arising under the international drug control conventions.

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on article 12 of the 1988 Convention

Note by the Secretariat on the adequacy of national legislation

Report of the working group on maritime cooperation

7. Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.

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* As foreseen in article 36 of the Single Convention on Narcotic drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, article 22 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and article 3 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat on the System-Wide Action Plan

Report of the Secretary-General on the Global Programme of Action

8. Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

Notes by the Executive Director

9. Follow-up to the results of the high-level plenary meetings at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

10. Provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission and future work.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

11. Other matters.

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission at its thirty-eighth session.

3. At its 1107th meeting on 21 April 1994, the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION II

Establishment of an ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group and a working group on maritime cooperation in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 3(XXXVII) and 9(XXXVII) of 21 April 1994

At its ....plenary meeting, on .... 1994, the Economic and Social Council approved the establishment of an ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3(XXXVII) of 21 April 1994, and a working group on maritime cooperation in accordance with Commission resolution 9(XXXVII) of 21 April 1994.

4. At its 1102nd and 1103rd meetings, on 18 and 19 April 1993, the Commission discussed the report of the International Narcotics control Board for 1993. The attention of the Council

is drawn to the Commission's comments, contained in chapter V of the present report. In that connection, the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION III

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its .... plenary meeting, on .... 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1993.

5. At its 1108th meeting, on 21 April 1993, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its thirty-seventh session, and requested the secretariat to submit the folowing draft decision to the Council for adoption:

DRAFT DECISION IV

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its .... plenary meeting, on .... 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-seventh session.

Chapter II

GENERAL DEBATE: EXAMINATION OF THE WORLD SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO DRUG ABUSE, INCLUDING ILLICIT DEMAND, ILLICIT TRAFFICKING AND ILLICIT SUPPLY

6. At its 1095th-1098th meetings, on 13, 14 and 15 April 1994, the Commission considered agenda item 3, entitled "General debate: Examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including illicit demand, illicit trafficking and illicit supply". For its consideration of the item the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) on the activities of UNDCP in 1993 (E/CN.7/1994/2), reports of its subsidiary bodies (E/CN.7/1994/10 and Add.1), a report on drug abuse and trends (E/CN.7/1994/4) and the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1993 1/. It also had before it reports of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) in the regions of Africa and of Asia and the Pacific, the report of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its thirtieth session (E/CN.7/1994/CRP.3-5) and the analysis of illicit traffic and regional trends in Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CN.7/1994/CRP.10).

A. Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

1. Overview

7. In line with the organizational arrangements decided by the Commission, the Executive Director of UNDCP, at the beginning of the general debate, presented an introductory statement covering the activities of UNDCP, originally foreseen under agenda item 4.

8. The Executive Director drew the attention of the Commission to a continuum of developments at three levels. First, at the broadest level, the world had crossed a historic threshold into a new post-cold war era epitomized by rapid economic and social change, particularly in eastern and central Europe. A second level was the rapid expansion and diversification of the illicit drug phenomenon, a process deeply influenced by the global transformation of society. Thirdly, UNDCP activities had grown and evolved in a new and unpredictable era. He outlined a number of opportunities and difficulties facing UNDCP since its establishment three years earlier. The period was characterized by the emergence of a global network of crime and political instability in many parts of the world which undermined the ability of Governments to respond effectively to the deteriorating situation. For some countries, particularly those in transition, the institutions necessary to combat organized crime were only currently being established. For others, particularly those facing economic crisis in Africa, the geographic expansion of drug-related crimes contributed to

further social decay. Throughout the world, the vulnerability of institutions had left Governments unequipped to confront an often new and unfamiliar problem.

9. In response to the challenge, particularly that of institutional weakness, UNDCP had sought to focus attention on the underlying linkages between the illicit drug phenomenon and other threats facing the international community, through the development of a multidimensional global effort to reverse drug-related trends. UNDCP had in that regard advocated a balanced approach whereby demand reduction and supply reduction were mutually reinforcing elements of a multidimensional strategy. The Executive Director indicated that the balanced approach should not be construed as a call for a blind shift into demand reduction, or for an equal allocation of resources. He stressed the importance of UNDCP taking a proactive approach, in order to counteract drug-related problems before they acquired serious dimensions. Among the obstacles to that approach were rapid geographical expansion and diversification of the drug problem, the lack of a fully developed institutional framework for cooperation at the national level and a global information void with regard to the extent of drug-related problems at the country level. In the absence of such information, the growing drug menace would continue to be overshadowed by other more immediate threats to society. In the field of demand reduction, the short-term objective was to contain the immediate threat to society. The pursuit of strategies to reduce drug demand should be guided by pragmatism, with illicit drugs and other harmful substances addressed in the same context and along parallel lines, so as to maximize their impact.

10. The Executive Director reiterated the importance of international action to deal with drug-related issues and the vital importance, within each country, of involving non-governmental organizations and society at large in the search for solutions commensurate with the scale of the drug problem. In that regard, he referred to preparations for the forthcoming World Forum on the Role of NGOs in Drug Demand Reduction, to be held at Bangkok in December 1994, a major event in the context of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, which had led to a further identification of counterparts among non-governmental organizations active at the grass-roots level.

11. He reviewed some of the achievements of UNDCP since its establishment, and indicated that the Programme was in the process of becoming a credible and objective source of qualitative and quantitative information on drug abuse trends at the country level through the rapid assessment methodology, demand reduction forums and technical consultations. The upgrading of UNDCP research capabilities had coincided with the strengthening of ties with other leading research centres. The legal assistance which UNDCP had provided to Governments had contributed to a growing number of States becoming parties to the international drug control treaties and to a strengthening of the legislative arsenal, thereby bolstering the establishment of mechanisms of institutional coordination at the national level. The efforts of UNDCP in institution-building had entailed working with Governments in the preparation and adoption of drug control legislation and the establishment of master plans.

12. There was broad support for the comprehensive, balanced and integrated approach in the strategy of UNDCP, as outlined by the Executive Director and implemented in concert with Governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and society at large, through action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels. The Executive Director and the staff of UNDCP were commended for the activities undertaken and progress made during 1993. Several representatives reiterated the strong support of their Governments for the leadership role of UNDCP as the main focus for concerted international action against illicit drugs and the coordinator of international assistance, as reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993. Many representatives praised the format and style of the report on the activities of UNDCP in 1993. UNDCP was also commended for developing a solid approach to the drug problem, important elements of which were the national master plans, regional and subregional arrangements, implementation of the drug control instruments and cooperation with other institutions. Programming had been strengthened by enhanced strategic planning, contributing to a more effective evaluation process and the ability to react swiftly to new drug threats in different parts of the world, as had recently occurred in central Asia and the Middle East. It was also pointed out that the incorporation of evaluation criteria in future reports was awaited with interest, since they would provide the Commission with a sounder basis for evaluating the activities carried out and for drawing up appropriate directives.

13. It was recommended that UNDCP should play a critical role in promoting an effective partnership between donor and recipient countries. In that regard, UNDCP should, if it concluded that bilateral assistance was not effectively targeted, inform the donor countries of its conclusions, just as it should draw the attention of recipient countries to the need to amend their laws and regulations, improve their infrastructures, and adjust their policies, as a precondition for continuing to receive technical assistance.

14. At the national level, UNDCP was encouraged to continue to focus its assistance on Governments in the formulation of master plans, and commended for its development and implementation of country-specific strategies and for having strengthened its field office networks, thereby providing direct assistance to States through technical activities.

15. UNDCP was also commended for its efforts to assist States in implementing the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session 2/ and for the progress made in developing its master-plan approach, which was considered a vital part of the process of assisting States in the establishment of comprehensive plans to tackle the drug problem. Ensuring that the necessary national institutions were in place was considered a priority, as assistance could achieve no lasting progress if superimposed on institutions which lacked the foundation and strength required to take effective action. UNDCP was commended for its approach based on taking one step at a time, initially through institution-building, as in the case of the Baltic States and the Commonwealth of Independent States. While the contribution of UNDCP and of bilateral and other assistance was considered important, it was stressed that

Governments had the primary role and responsibility in the formulation and implementation of national drug control strategies and master plans, and in meeting their obligations under the international drug control treaties.

16. While progress at the national level was crucial, the ability of drug traffickers to redirect their operations from country to country made inter-State cooperation on a regional and subregional level a necessity. In that regard, the regional and subregional initiatives of UNDCP, considered crucial in countering trans-border traffic, had achieved encouraging results during 1993. In particular, UNDCP was commended for its subregional strategy for coordinating anti-drug activities in producing areas. Subregional strategies were considered essential in South-East and South-West Asia, owing to the inherent difficulties encountered by central Governments in attempting to control drug production in remote border areas. Significant progress was particularly noticeable in South-East Asia, where the Lao People's Democratic Republic had become party to the memorandum of understanding previously established between China, Myanmar and Thailand, under the auspices of UNDCP. A similar initiative was being launched in South-West Asia, where the terms of a subregional memorandum of understanding had been agreed by Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. That agreement provided for the inclusion of other neighbouring States of central Asia, particularly Afghanistan. A novel subregional initiative had been launched in South America, involving the governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru, following the signature of a memorandum of understanding between the representatives of the Governments of those countries during the current session of the Commission. In view of the positive results achieved in combating drugs through subregional initiatives in the regions of the Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent, UNDCP was exploring possibilities for similar subregional agreements in Africa, central Asia, eastern Europe, the Middle East and other parts of South America. The UNDCP coordination task force, addressing the rapidly increasing drug problems resulting from the dramatic political changes in eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the Commonwealth of Independent States, was commended as an initiative that was in tune with the problems it was seeking to address. The initiative, based on the assessment of local needs and capabilities, could be applied elsewhere by UNDCP. UNDCP was invited to further increase its cooperation with member States of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in supporting drug prevention programmes in the context of the ASEAN Three-Year Plan of Action in Preventive Education. Several representatives called for greater involvement of UNDCP in Africa, particularly in addressing the worsening trends in drug abuse and trafficking.

17. With regard to the activities of UNDCP at the global level, the importance of its coordinating role was emphasized. A challenge facing UNDCP in addressing the multidimensional nature of the illicit drug problem was the development of United Nations system-wide coordination. In that regard, there was broad support for the view of the Executive Director of UNDCP that in its current form the updated System-Wide Action Plan (E/CN.7/1994/CRP.6), which served as the main document for system-wide coordination, had in some respects reached the limits of its potential, as its top-down approach was insufficiently

interactive. He was commended for his initiative in seeking to expand cooperation, at the country level, with other agencies of the system. Such a bottom-up approach in the further development of the System-Wide Action Plan, beginning at the country level, would be the main adjustment which UNDCP intended to make vis-à-vis other agencies, while at the same time strengthening ties at the policy level. In that regard, reference was made to the completion by UNDCP of a discussion paper on the various linkages between drug abuse and development, which was intended to enhance the policy dialogue with development-oriented organizations. A welcomed development was the admission of UNDCP to the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and its constructive relations with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Furthermore, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/12, the Economic and Social Council would consider drug control on the agenda of its coordination segment in 1994 and its high-level segment in 1995. Their importance was emphasized as a means of maintaining the international focus on drug abuse control. UNDCP was requested to maintain close cooperation with the preparatory committee of the World Summit on Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen in 1995, in order to ensure that drug-related concerns were adequately addressed by the Summit. Several representatives emphasized that it was important for multilateral and bilateral initiatives to support the international strategy of which UNDCP acted as the sponsor and custodian, in order to ensure the fullest coordination of international efforts within the framework of the international drug control treaties.

18. UNDCP was commended for the development of a more effective global approach to tackling the drug problem through its initiatives designed to influence drug-related policy within as well as outside the United Nations system. There was agreement that with limited resources at its disposal, UNDCP must seek to enhance its impact on the drug problem through a catalytic role giving impetus and specific inputs to programmes and projects of other bodies within the United Nations system, notably funding programmes such as those of UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP). That was reflected in the Global Programme of Action and the System-Wide Action Plan through their objective of drawing national Governments and other United Nations bodies and international financial institutions into the fight against drugs.

19. There was strong support for UNDCP initiatives aimed at establishing a dialogue with the international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank and regional development banks, so that they might include a drug dimension in their overall lending and programming policies. Some representatives expressed their regret that none of the international financial institutions had completed their agency-specific implementation plans for inclusion in the System-Wide Action Plan. In that regard, it was indicated that the System-Wide Action Plan would only operate effectively if the agencies concerned made a greater effort to implement it. It was emphasized that Governments should stress the drug dimension more consistently in the governing bodies of international agencies in order to achieve the necessary degree of inter-agency cooperation and coordination. The objectives should be not only to ensure coordination, but above all to include the drug

dimension in the general development effort, particularly the health, education and rural development projects of other United Nations bodies and the international financial institutions, so that the impact of the multilateral effort in the field of drug control could be vastly amplified.

20. The view was expressed that UNDCP should increasingly target its activities on areas in which it had a comparative advantage, especially on those which did not fall within the specific purview of other United Nations programmes. Accordingly, alternative development projects aimed at supply reduction, which by their nature were of considerable size, should be predominantly tasks for IFAD and WFP, with UNDCP playing a catalytic role through consultation and provision of advice and assistance.

21. UNDCP was commended for the development and implementation of a balanced approach between its efforts to reduce the demand for and supply of drugs. The Executive Director's conception of a balanced approach for UNDCP was supported. The balanced approach did not imply a fifty-fifty allocation of resources to reduce supply and demand, but consisted in an approach tailored to the concrete manifestations of the drug problem in a given country. Some speakers encouraged UNDCP to increase its focus on demand reduction, and it was suggested that further emphasis on that sector should target activities in preventive education and community mobilization. The role of non-governmental organizations, particularly in mobilizing community action against drug abuse as well as raising public donations for UNDP activities, was seen as a valuable asset. While recognizing the need to channel a higher proportion of resources into demand reduction, the importance of continuity was emphasized. Concern was expressed regarding the consequences of any abrupt shift in priorities.

22. With regard to specific sectors of activity, several speakers commended UNDCP and INCB for their efforts in monitoring the movements of precursors and essential chemicals. The activities of UNDCP in the field of legal assistance, in particular the preparation of model legislation and related training, were commended.

23. In expressing support for the strategy of UNDCP, many representatives emphasized the need to provide it with the necessary financial resources and support to facilitate the fulfillment of its mandates and to enable it to pursue a viable, long-term, technical cooperation programme. In particular, UNDCP should be provided with an adequate level of financial resources to match the current expansion of project activities. Concern was expressed that limited funds might impede the implementation of UNDCP strategies, and it was stated that ways and means of ensuring adequate, predictable financing for future activities should be explored. Several representatives indicated that their Governments would continue to support the operational activities of UNDCP through voluntary contributions. Some pointed out that their Governments had increased their contributions to UNDCP during 1993.

24. Stress was laid, furthermore, on the importance of the high-level meetings held during the forty-eighth session of the

General Assembly, resolution 48/12 of which was felt to be a convincing demonstration of the political will of States to strengthen and impart further momentum to international cooperation in the drug control area.

2. Coordination and cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

25. Both during the general debate and at its 1103rd and 1104th meetings on 19 April 1994, the Commission considered agenda item 9 entitled "Coordination of drug-related activities and cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat". For its consideration of the item it had before it a note by the secretariat (E/CN.7/1994/7).

26. UNDCP had developed a special relationship with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, reflecting the close ties between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. While there was an endemic link between crime and drugs, especially in countries in transition, a growing imbalance had arisen between the international crime problem, of which drug-related criminality was a dominant component, and the resources available to the Branch. Combating money-laundering was one field where further collaboration was necessary. It was indicated that the International Conference on Laundering and Controlling Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, to be held in Italy in June 1994, would further contribute to the discussion of joint activities in that area.

27. At its 1106th meeting, on 20 April 1994, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Coordination and cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat" (E/CN.7/1994/L.9), sponsored by Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. For the text, see chapter XI, resolution 1 (XXXVII).

3. Subsidiary bodies

28. For the consideration of the reports and recommendations of its subsidiary bodies, the Commission had before it the reports contained in documents E/CN.7/1994/CRP.10 and Add.1 and E/CN.7/1994/CRP.3-5.

29. The Secretariat introduced the reports of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and referred to the recommendations contained therein. It was noted that most of the recommendations

were addressed to Governments for implementation. The status of implementation of those recommendations was reviewed at subsequent meetings through a questionnaire and a report prepared by UNDCP, thereby providing UNDCP with the means to evaluate progress made in countering illicit traffic at the regional level.

30. The Commission was informed of the salient issues contained in the reports of its subsidiary bodies. The meetings of those bodies had emphasized the urgent need to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the practical implementation of the 1988 Convention, particularly at the operational level. Too often, States had ratified the Convention as a political declaration, without the means to implement its provisions. Urgent measures were considered essential for the United Nations Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 3/ to become a tool for practical operational cooperation. To address that issue, the Subcommission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East had requested UNDCP to evaluate the implementation of the 1988 Convention in its region. Another issue was the very strong position taken against the legalization of the non-medical use of drugs. The recommendation of the Eighteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, calling for a conference to address the illicit production and traffic in heroin also required attention. UNDCP was further requested to increase its effort to follow up action taken by Governments to carry out the recommendations of meetings of subsidiary bodies, and to submit an evaluation of the functioning of those bodies to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session.

31. Some representatives and observers presented reports on trends in illicit traffic during the discussion of the reports of the subsidiary bodies which addressed illicit traffic and related matters. There was agreement that in view of the absence of a specific item on the agenda of the Commission dealing with illicit traffic and supply, the Commission should introduce such an item so as to facilitate examination of trends in the illicit traffic and to focus on attacking the operations of drug traffickers.

32. The role of HONLEA meetings in fostering closer cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies was emphasized. The importance of the country reports presented at those meetings and the implementation of the recommendations were highlighted. In that connection, it was noted that the Eighteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, had succeeded in setting a course for future integrated efforts to target illicit drug production, particularly illicit poppy cultivation and traffic in heroin, and the promotion of greater use of the law enforcement technique of controlled delivery, information exchange, training and measures to address money-laundering. Some representatives suggested ways of further improving the organization of future meetings of the subsidiary bodies.

B. Drug abuse

1. Illicit drug demand

33. Drug abuse had risen in several countries as a result of worsening socio-economic conditions, particularly unemployment, growing impoverishment and marginalization of an increasing part of the population, as well as growing illicit traffic in collusion with organized crime.

34. UNDCP was commended for giving a higher priority to demand reduction in its programme of work. Attention was drawn to the 1993 Report of the International Narcotics control Board for 1993, which focused the attention of Governments on the crucial importance of demand reduction programmes. Referring to Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/35 of 27 July 1993, which pointed to the need for greater emphasis to be given to demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, many representatives expressed concern that a large number of Governments lacked the basic institutional infrastructure required to coordinate national demand reduction initiatives. Similarly, there was concern that many Governments were not paying enough attention to the adoption and implementation of drug reduction strategies. To ensure that due attention was given to that vital sector, it was stressed that demand reduction should be one of the main elements in the master plans drawn up by Governments with the assistance of UNDCP. Several representatives pointed to the important role played by non-governmental organizations in the field of demand reduction, and commended UNDCP for the support given to the World Forum on the Role of NGOs in Drug Demand Reduction. In the light of the request of UNDCP that regional meetings on demand reduction similar to the regional meetings of HONLEA should be held, one representative expressed satisfaction with and attached great importance to the UNDCP proposal to organize, in 1995, a symposium on drug demand reduction in the North African region.

35. Several representatives indicated that their Governments were attaching high priority to demand reduction programmes. Some considered that while increased attention was being given to demand reduction, it still remained a neglected sector in many countries. The importance of adopting a balanced, integrated, approach, in which strategies to reduce demand and supply were given equal importance, was emphasized. The balanced approach should be based on a close partnership between drug law enforcement agencies and agencies involved in demand reduction. Such an approach should contribute to the adoption and implementation of demand reduction policies which sought to strengthen the ethical basis for the rejection of drug abuse, through educational campaigns aimed especially at young people, and with an effective drug law enforcement system serving as a deterrent.

36. Several representatives highlighted the new, comprehensive national demand reduction strategies adopted by their Governments involving a wide range of approaches, including prevention, early intervention, specialist treatment, safer drug use and rehabilitation. Others indicated that their Governments were

undertaking a full-scale review of their domestic drug control policies and programmes in order to ensure that they were targeting the drug abuse problem effectively. Increased emphasis was being placed on prevention programmes, particularly targeting school children, on empowering communities to address drug abuse and drug-related crimes, and on the expansion of treatment opportunities, particularly for hard- core abusers. Demand reduction strategies were being adjusted in several countries with a view to more effectively targeting specific vulnerable groups, particularly street children, indigenous persons, children from dysfunctional families and prisoners.

37. Policies to prevent drug abuse, one of the most important elements in drug abuse control, remained difficult to implement, as success depended on interaction with local communities. Prevention policies that worked in one local community sometimes achieved little success in another. For prevention work to be effective, publicity campaigns, the involvement of parents and schools, youth support programmes, the establishment of drug helplines and the contribution of the public and private sectors and voluntary agencies had to be pursued simultaneously in an integrated manner. The community and the family had a pivotal role to play in strategies aimed at preventing or limiting the spread of drug abuse.

38. Community-based prevention was considered to be an aspect of demand reduction work to which higher priority should be given. Some representatives indicated that the thrust of their national demand reduction strategy was the promotion of community-based approaches towards prohibition and prevention through community development, education and healthy lifestyles. UNDCP was commended for giving preference to demand reduction projects firmly anchored in communities.

39. The Commission was informed of an array of programmes and activities undertaken by Governments to reduce illicit demand for drugs in various countries. Several representatives reported successful information campaigns aimed at the general public or specific population groups, particularly the young. They pointed to the important role played by education and the mass media in combating the illicit demand for drugs. Some reported that prevention campaigns, combining the use of education and the mass media, had resulted in a decline in the abuse of illicit drugs in their countries.

40. Several representatives pointed to measures taken by their Governments to better coordinate policies and programmes in the field of demand reduction, such as the creation and maintenance of a database for monitoring the drug problem and identifying new patterns of the problem. National committees on drug prevention had been established in order to mobilize every sector of the population, particularly non-governmental organizations, the private sector and grass-roots organizations, to participate in drug prevention programmes. Coordinating committees had also been established to coordinate the drug demand reduction activities of different national agencies.

41. Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons were considered to be key components of demand reduction policies and programmes. The Commission was informed of treatment and

rehabilitation programmes and facilities provided by Governments, ranging from low-threshold programmes, including outreach activities, to treatment, detoxification and rehabilitation programmes tailored to local conditions and circumstances and the needs of their participants. Several countries were introducing new counselling and treatment programmes for hard-core abusers, as well as special programmes offering treatment as an alternative to punishment, particularly in the case of juvenile delinquents.

42. In many countries, drug abuse was a major factor in the spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Intravenous drug abusers constituted the largest number of persons affected by the HIV virus in many countries. New approaches had been developed, including methadone programmes as well as schemes for exchanging syringes, in order to prevent the spread of HIV among hard-core drug abusers.

43. Several representatives reported that demand reduction strategies in their countries emphasized the need to reduce the harm to individuals and communities caused by the abuse of drugs and other harmful substances. Others indicated that harm reduction, while important in some aspects, had limitations, and referred to the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1993, in which the Board drew the attention of Governments to the fact that harm reduction programmes were not substitutes for demand reduction programmes. It was noted that from the point of view of economy and effectiveness, it had been felt desirable, in some countries, to undertake demand reduction and prevention campaigns which embraced illicit drugs and other harmful substances, including volatile solvents and anabolic steroids. In some countries, abuse of alcohol, tobacco, volatile solvents and inhalants, together with abuse of illicit drugs, were considered within a common public health framework, the objective being to reduce the demand for all substances of abuse. The observer for the World Health Organization (WHO) stressed that the illicit drug problem should be placed in a broader context which included all abused psychoactive substances, and indicated that WHO had recommended that States should address the problem with a public health orientation, using the model for combating diseases.

44. One representative referred to the current experiment in his country concerning the administration of narcotic drugs, particularly heroin and morphine, as well as methadone, to hard-core drug abusers under medical supervision. Other representatives referred to experimental projects involving the legal prescription of narcotic drugs to abusers in their countries, which had to be terminated because of the leakage of such drugs into the illicit market. Concern was expressed with regard to measures taken in some countries for the authorized distribution of narcotic drugs to drug abusers. It was feared that such measures would perpetuate dependence on such drugs by discouraging hard-core abusers from undergoing drug-free medical therapy, and, contrary to expectations, would lead to an increase in the number of drug abusers.

45. Several representatives reiterated the strong position of their Governments against the legalization of the illicit cultivation, production, manufacture and non-medical use of and traffic in drugs under international control. They considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992 4/ as the authority on the subject, and reiterated their support for Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/39, of 27 July 1993, on the issue. Attention was drawn to the position taken by the Second Pan-Ministerial Drug Conference convened by the Council of Europe in February 1994, which had firmly opposed the legalization of the non-medical use of drugs, calling instead for stricter adherence to the international drug control treaties. With regard to heroin, it was stressed that even its medical use should be prohibited in order not to increase supply and demand.

46. Drug abuse patterns were constantly changing, making it difficult for authorities to assess the nature and extent of the drug problem. Several representatives stressed the importance of ensuring that demand reduction programmes and activities were based on knowledge of the drug abuse situation, emphasized the need to collect accurate information on the nature and extent of drug abuse, and noted that information systems were being established at the national level. It was indicated that UNDCP should continue to develop the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, so as to provide the Commission with a unified annual estimate of the extent of the illicit drug situation for its consideration of the subject. Many representatives urged that consideration be given to assisting UNDCP in improving data collection and the exchange of information, in order to enable the Programme to support Governments in monitoring drug abuse trends. It was suggested that UNDCP should contribute to the exchange of information and experience gained in the application of demand reduction programmes, and provide guidance and assistance to States in that regard. Several representatives commended UNDCP for initiating a series of regional meetings focused on the reduction of illicit drug demand.

2. Strategies and activities to reduce illicit drug demand

47. At its 3rd meeting, on 18 April 1994, the Committee of the Whole considered agenda item 10 entitled "Examination of strategies and activities to reduce illicit demand for drugs". It had before it a report on national strategies and programmes to control substance abuse (E/CN.7/1994/5).

48. Many representatives emphasized the need for a balanced approach to drug control strategies and the bigger role that demand reduction should play within an integrated strategy that was flexible and adaptable to changing situations. Many also expressed the view that demand reduction should be a permanent item on the agenda of the Commission, and that its constituent parts should be the subject of separate debates.

49. The role of the family and the community and the need for their involvement in drug abuse prevention activities were highlighted. The expansion and further development of treatment facilities, particularly for hard-core drug abusers, the importance of training and the need for more courses and better

data on the extent of drug abuse were stressed. The progress made in the rapid assessment of the drug abuse situation was welcomed.

50. Although the difficulty of drawing up a convention on demand reduction was acknowledged, it was thought that common principles could be spelt out and embodied in a convention that would form the basis of obligations to be assumed by States parties.

51. The significant contribution of non-governmental organizations in the field of demand reduction was widely commended, although observers for those organizations felt that their commitment was too infrequently followed up by Governments in practice.

52. The hope was expressed that Governments were now ready to undertake the long-term commitment required to achieve demand reduction.

53. At its 1106th meeting, on 20 April 1994, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Development of information systems on drugs and their abuse" (E/CN.7/1994/L.8/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. For the text, see Chapter I, section A, draft resolution I.

54. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Drug abuse and the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)" (E/CN.7/1994/L.11), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria , Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Yemen. For the text, see chapter XI, resolution 2(XXXVII).

C. Illicit drug traffic and supply

55. The dramatic rise in drug abuse and the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs continued to undermine the environment and public health, erode the economic and social fabric of society, and threaten the political stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States. Drug abuse had worsened in several countries and was emerging in others, particularly in Africa, the Caribbean and the States in transition in central and eastern Europe, as a result of the spillover of transit traffic and the emergence of new routes. Several representatives reported increased seizures of illicit drugs and the arrest and prosecution of a large number of persons of different nationalities for drug-related offences. Those

successes were due to the improved interdiction capability and effective operations of specialized law enforcement personnel. Illicit traffic affected the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustainable economic development and prosperity, and undermined trust in Government and its ability to maintain law and order. Political instability and difficult economic and social conditions in different parts of the world had weakened the resolve of Governments to counter the drug threat, leading to the emergence of new sources of illicit drugs, new illicit markets and new trafficking routes. In many instances, the vulnerability of institutions had left Governments unequipped to cope with the geographical expansion of drug-related crimes supported by global, organized criminal networks.

56. Combating illicit drug traffic and drug abuse had led several Governments to allocate an increasing share of their gross national product to counter the drug menace. Investments in economic and human development were foregone as increasing capital investment and human resources were channelled into prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, the eradication of narcotic crops, alternative development programmes and interdiction measures. Representatives of several developing countries pointed to the major commitments, both political and financial, made by their Governments in attacking illicit drug production and traffic in their countries. Several representatives highlighted the reasons why their countries were vulnerable to illicit drug trafficking and abuse, and pointed to the negative impact of the drug problem on their economies. Some referred to the economic difficulties facing their Governments, and noted that law enforcement initiatives in their countries were often limited by a lack of resources. Considerable support was expressed for programmes promoting institution-building. Strong institutions constituted an effective bulwark against the corrupting and destabilizing influence of drug traffickers.

57. The importance of implementing the international drug control treaties, in particular the 1988 Convention, was emphasized. Some representatives reported that their Governments were in the process of completing the domestic procedures required to become parties to the 1988 Convention. Several Governments had enacted new laws and regulations and amended their penal codes to comply with that Convention. There was concern that some States most vulnerable to illicit traffic and abuse were not yet parties to the 1988 Convention, and that some States parties did not have the necessary legislation and infrastructure in place to meet their treaty obligations. Several representatives referred to the important role of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in monitoring the implementation of the international drug control treaties. In order to enable the Board to fulfil more effectively its mandate, it was suggested that the procedure for selecting its members should be reviewed in order to ensure the continued selection of candidates with the highest qualifications and abilities.

58. The Commission was informed of the successful results obtained from alternative development programmes, which had contributed to reducing the illicit supply of narcotic drugs. Such programmes had targeted, in particular, the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and the coca bush. Alternative development programmes were considered to be an essential

component in strategies aimed at strengthening the legitimate economies of countries affected by illicit drug production. Strong support was expressed for the continued provision of assistance in that field. It was emphasized, however, that Governments of source countries should continue to demonstrate strong commitment and political will by developing and implementing sustainable alternative development programmes, linked to eradication measures, where appropriate. The increased support and involvement of multilateral development institutions in sustainable alternative development programmes to counter the drug threat was considered essential. The importance of ensuring that drug trafficking did not undermine the efforts of the Governments concerned in the field of economic and human development was also stressed.

59. Several representatives pointed to the vital role played by customs administrations in combating drug trafficking, and highlighted measures taken by their Governments to control both cargo exported from their countries and departing passengers. The observer for the Customs Cooperation Council indicated that it was technically easier to prevent illicit drugs from being exported at their point of departure. He noted that Governments of exporting and transit countries had a responsibility to assist their customs administrations in introducing more stringent export controls. To avoid a negative impact on legitimate trade, however, it was important to strike a balance between the need for the uninhibited flow of goods in international trade and measures to counter illicit traffic. The need to enlist the cooperation of commercial carriers in that regard was emphasized. Some representatives considered that the manner in which international trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors were controlled and monitored should be reassessed.

60. The Commission was informed of the major trends in the worldwide illicit drug traffic, which was characterized by the emergence of new routes that changed constantly as traffickers sought to evade law enforcement measures. South-West Asia emerged as one of the most important source of opiates, accounting for nearly 80 per cent of heroin seized in western Europe, smuggled mostly along the Balkan route, with traffickers seeking to diversify their routes by sea and through central and eastern Europe and central Asia. There was increased traffic from South-East Asia, particularly of opium from Myanmar. South-East Asia accounted for nearly 50 per cent of heroin seized in the United States.

61. Several representatives expressed concern at the high level of drug abuse, illicit drug traffic and criminality in States in central and eastern Europe. The opening of borders between eastern and western Europe had provided traffickers with greater scope for the illicit movement of drugs to markets in western Europe, while the emerging market economies of eastern Europe provided them with new opportunities for money-laundering. Record seizures of cannabis resin, cocaine and heroin were made in Europe in 1993.

62. Traffic in cocaine has expanded worldwide, with seizures made in 71 countries in 1993 compared with 62 in 1992. Traffickers continued to move cocaine from Bolivia, Colombia, and

Peru through transit countries such as Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela and the Caribbean to North America and Europe. While the United States remained the major market for cocaine, drug traffickers continued to target western Europe, particularly with bulk shipments concealed in commercial vessels as well as in containerized legitimate cargo. Cocaine couriers of various nationalities used a myriad of diversionary airline routes from source countries to western Europe. The continuing spread of cocaine trafficking along routes and through countries not previously exposed to such traffic was a cause for concern. In that connection, it was noted that States of the Caribbean were being increasingly used as the transshipment point for cocaine from producer countries in south America to North America and Europe. Jamaica, in particular, was faced by a growing problem of cocaine and crack abuse and trafficking. Cocaine was also emerging on the illicit market in Africa.

63. Many representatives expressed the concern of their Governments at the increased level of trafficking in cannabis, in both herbal and resin forms. During 1993 it was produced and trafficked on an unprecedented scale in almost all parts of the world. In Europe, over 400 tonnes of cannabis were seized in 1993 compared with 217 tonnes in 1992.

64. Illicit demand for psychotropic substances continued to stimulate the manufacture and diversion of and trafficking in psychotropic substances in different parts of the world. There was concern at the increased traffic in and abuse of psychotropic substances as a result of the diversion of large quantities of those substances from the licit market and their increased illicit manufacture in clandestine laboratories. Large quantities of fenetylline, allegedly manufactured in Bulgaria, were seized in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. South Africa and several East African States were seriously affected by the illicit traffic in methaqualone, principally from India. Illicit manufacture and abuse of amphetamine and methamphetamine was a problem in South-East Asia, whereas in Europe, amphetamine and other psychotropic substances, particularly LSD and MDMA, were manufactured and smuggled on an increasingly large scale. Some countries were confronted by the abuse of volatile substances among youth and children.

65. There was agreement on the need for more vigorous action against the criminal syndicates that organized drug trafficking on the lines of an industry, operating on a global market. Organized crime had become inseparable from drug trafficking, with criminal groups like the Mafia, Colombian cartels and Triads in various Asian countries being involved in ensuring the worldwide availability and marketing of illicit drugs, structured in an organized division of labour from production and processing through distribution. Well-organized drug-trafficking groups had established distribution networks within Europe and countries along the Balkan route to direct the movement of heroin and morphine from source countries and distribution within Europe. In ensuring a steady and regular availability of illicit drugs for abuse, drug-trafficking syndicates defied and jeopardized the efforts to reduce demand. Their criminal activities had provided them with wealth, influence and power, which they unscrupulously used to erode and undermine legitimate authority, thereby threatening civil society and contaminating its institutions at

all levels. In some countries, insurgent groups or groups fighting for a political cause were involved in the illicit drug traffic, which was also linked to the illicit traffic in weapons and terrorism. The observer for the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) said that more than half of all crime was drug-related. Drug-trafficking syndicates constituted, in his view, a serious subversive threat to society, and warranted the mustering of all available resources, including the use of the intelligence resources of national security services. Drug-trafficking criminal groups had become more professionally organized, ruthless and well-financed. The availability of arms and sophisticated communications had greatly enhanced the capability of drug-trafficking organizations to counter the efforts of drug law enforcement agencies. It was imperative to enhance worldwide law enforcement efforts to target the major drug traffickers and their organizations, particularly through more effective evidence-sharing, confiscation of their assets, measures to counter money-laundering, increased use of controlled delivery to dismantle their operations and measures to facilitate the extradition and prosecution of key drug traffickers. The importance of attacking every point on the illicit drug-trafficking chain, from illicit production and processing to distribution and money-laundering, was stressed.

66. Several representatives commended INCB and UNDCP for their initiatives in improving the control of precursors. The Commission was informed of measures adopted by several Governments to effectively monitor precursors and essential chemicals frequently used in the manufacture of illicit drugs. Several representatives indicated that their Governments had placed under control the 22 substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. At the regional level, the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission were implementing programmes for the control of precursors in their respective regions. Legislation for the control of precursors was being implemented by States members of the European Union on the basis of the European Economic Community (EEC) regulation relating to the external trade of precursors.

67. Several Governments were confronted by increased traffic by sea, as traffickers took advantage of established and extensively used commercial routes, including major sea ports where the rapid clearance of cargo was of critical importance. Increased use was being made of containers and vessels for bulk shipment of cocaine and cannabis resin. Reference was made to regional initiatives undertaken to combat drug trafficking by sea. Work undertaken within the framework of the Council of Europe had resulted in a draft agreement to enhance maritime cooperation. Many representatives expressed support for the initiative to establish a working group on maritime cooperation under the auspices of UNDCP.

68. In several countries, new legislation had been adopted to implement the provisions of the 1988 Convention relating to money-laundering and the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force established by heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities. Similarly, States members of the European Union were implementing the EEC

directives on money-laundering. The thrust of those initiatives was to include money-laundering as a criminal offence under the penal code, and to make it compulsory for banks, insurance companies and credit and financial institutions to inform the appropriate authorities of suspicious transactions.

69. The Commission was informed of the positive results of efforts to reduce the illicit supply of narcotic drugs through vigorous law enforcement action supported by alternative development programmes to assist farmers in crop substitution. Notable success was reported in Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Thailand in reducing or eliminating the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy. Aggressive cannabis eradication campaigns had also yielded positive results in several countries, such as Jamaica, resulting in a significant decline in illicit cannabis cultivation. Strict control over licit cultivation and the production of opium and alkaloids continued to be maintained in India and Turkey, in order to prevent diversion to illicit channels. Action continued to be taken in Bolivia and Peru to combat the illicit cultivation of the coca bush. Several representatives referred to the successful countermeasures taken in the field of drug law enforcement, particularly in dismantling heroin laboratories, thus curbing refining and trafficking operations. In the Caribbean, the improved exchange of information through the Joint Information Coordinating Centres, established in the Caribbean island States in coordination with the United States of America, had facilitated the targeting of planes and vessels used to traffic cocaine from source countries. In several countries, operational drug law enforcement agencies had been established, and greater efforts had been made to ensure closer coordination at the operational levels, particularly between the police, customs and criminal justice authorities. Specialized joint investigation units, specialized bodies of public prosecutors and new modalities, such as the use of undercover police surveillance, had been initiated. Several representatives emphasized the importance of training in order to enhance interdiction capabilities.

70. A number of representatives reported on the bilateral and multilateral initiatives taken by their Governments to ensure closer cooperation in combating the illicit drug traffic. Such initiatives had contributed to the adoption of a number of agreements and arrangements which had strengthened regional and subregional cooperation against the illicit drug traffic.

Chapter III

REVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF THE HIGH-LEVEL PLENARY MEETINGS AT THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO EXAMINE THE STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION, SALE, DEMAND, TRAFFIC AND DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

71. For the consideration of agenda item 7, entitled: "Review of the results of the high-level plenary meetings at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances", the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat on the issue (E/CN.7/1994/6).

72. In introducing the item, the Executive Director of UNDCP indicated that the high-level plenary meetings at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly had resulted in another important milestone in the drug control field. He highlighted the salient points stressed by Member States during the high-level meetings, including the urgent need for a concerted global response to the mounting problem of drug abuse; the central role of the United Nations in that endeavour, guided by the Commission in policy matters; a reaffirmation of the central coordinating role of UNDCP; the collective responsibility of States in combating drug abuse and illicit traffic; the importance of mobilizing society as a whole in that effort; the imperative need for a balanced approach encompassing the reduction of supply and demand, the targeting of major drug traffickers through measures to combat money-laundering, as well as the links between illicit drug trafficking, terrorism, arms trafficking and corruption. The Assembly had rejected legalization and renewed its commitment to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It had also recognized the governance attributes of the Commission, and underlined its role as the principle United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues.

73. With regard to the course of action charted for the Commission and UNDCP, the Executive Director referred to two cycles of activities. The first cycle dealt with the issue of coordination within the United Nations system, which the Commission addressed under its agenda item 8. He recalled that in section IV of its resolution 48/112 of 20 December 1993, the Assembly had requested the Commission to give particular attention to reviewing the agency-specific implementation plans of the System-Wide Action Plan for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its coordination segment in 1994. The second cycle related to paragraphs 9 to 11 of its resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993, in which the Assembly had mandated the Commission to perform new important tasks. In paragraph 9, the Commission was requested, with the support of UNDCP and in cooperation with INCB, to monitor and evaluate action at the national and international level in implementing the international drug control instruments, with a view to

identifying areas of satisfactory progress and weakness, and to recommend appropriate adjustments, whenever required, to the high-level segment of the Council in 1995. In undertaking those tasks, the Commission was requested to consider and make recommendations on a number of specific substantive issues listed under paragraph 10 of that resolution, to be channelled through the high-level segment of the Council to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session. In paragraph 11 of that resolution the Assembly invited the Commission to consider the convening of an ad hoc expert group to contribute to the examination of those issues and to the identification of concrete action-oriented recommendations. The Executive Director indicated that the Programme was looking forward to receiving clear guidance from the Commission regarding the methodology to be followed in implementing the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the resolution.

74. The representative of Nigeria, in his capacity as chairman of the informal consultations between the Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office at Vienna, informed the Commission of the results of the deliberations. The three consultations had explored different approaches which could be considered by the Commission in implementing paragraphs 9 to 11 of General Assembly resolution 48/12. He commended the Executive Director for the support and guidance provided to the informal consultations. With regard to the ad hoc expert group referred to in paragraph 11 of the resolution, he indicated that no consensus had been reached during the informal consultations. Many were in favour of establishing the expert group, while others considered that the tasks should be undertaken by UNDCP. He indicated that consultations had resulted in broad agreement that the work programme of UNDCP should not be affected by action taken to implement the resolution, and that, should the Commission decide to establish an expert group, it should not duplicate the work of existing bodies, such as INCB. Such an expert group should be small in size, composed of high-level experts selected by the Executive Director on the principle of equitable geographical distribution. He indicated that measures to strengthen cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system in the field of drug control had also been examined during the informal consultations. The informal consultations led to two draft resolutions, one on steps to be taken to strengthen the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, and the other proposing the establishment and mandate of an ad hoc expert group to assist the Commission in responding to resolution 48/12.

75. Several representatives commended the chairman of the informal consultations and UNDCP for the preliminary work undertaken in the search for consensus on the methodology to be followed by the Commission in implementing its tasks under resolution 48/12. In that connection, it was noted that the draft resolution which had been circulated concerning the mandate of the expert group which the Commission might wish to establish was a good basis for negotiation regarding the methodology to implement paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 48/12. There was broad agreement regarding the need to keep drug abuse control high on the international agenda.

76. There was agreement that paragraphs 9 and 10 should be considered as a whole. An evaluation of the international drug control treaties could not be seen separately from the issues referred to in paragraph 10. Several representatives indicated that the current situation regarding illicit traffic and drug abuse had convinced their Governments of the need for the evaluation called for in paragraph 9. In that connection reference was made to the statement of the observer for the World Health Organization that while drug abuse had escalated, the response of the international community had been the same for several decades. There was accordingly a need for innovative thinking and a new approach. Some representatives observed that the nature of the evaluation called for in resolution 48/12 had been somewhat misunderstood. The evaluation was not aimed at the functioning of UNDCP or INCB, but rather of the action taken by States.

77. Many representatives indicated that they did not consider the setting-up of an expert group to be necessary, and that the mandate, agenda, source of funding and composition of such an expert group had to be clarified. They considered that UNDCP, in cooperation with INCB, should undertake the tasks foreseen in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 48/12. They noted that INCB was an independent control body composed of experts in the field of drug abuse control which could play an effective role in assisting the Commission, as foreseen in resolution 48/12. On the other hand, it was argued that while INCB had an important role to play in the implementation of paragraphs 9 and 10, its mandate was limited to the implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 5/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 6/ and some provisions of the 1988 Convention, while the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 10 went beyond the functions of INCB, making it therefore necessary to convene an expert group. Another view expressed was that independent consultants could be used to assist UNDCP and INCB in examining specific issues covered in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 48/12. Such expert consultants would be engaged by the Executive Director, according to the needs of the Programme, and would report to him.

78. Several representatives referred to the concern of their Governments regarding the programme budget implications of convening an expert group. They emphasized that, should the Commission decide to establish an expert group, it should not affect the programme of work of UNDCP. It was indicated that should the Commission decide to convene an expert group, the cost should not exceed US$ 100,000, to be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, as such an activity should not be carried out at the expense of contributions provided to UNDCP for technical cooperation.

79. At its 1107th meeting, on 21 April 1994, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities" (E/CN.7/1994/L.2/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Canada, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, United

Arab Emirates and Venezuela . For the text, see chapter XI, resolution 3 (XXXVII). For the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, see annex I.

80. The representative of Argentina placed on record the understanding of his Government, expressed in the Committee of the Whole prior to the adoption of resolution 3(XXXVII), that the establishment of the ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group called for therein was not essential, but just an alternative suggested in Assembly resolution 48/12.

Chapter IV

MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION

81. For the consideration of agenda item 6, entitled "Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action", the Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/48/286) on implementation by Member States and a note by the Secretariat on the monitoring of the implementation (E/CN.7/1994/8).

82. The Secretariat in introducing the item, noted that the Commission had been mandated by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991, to review the implementation of the Global Programme of Action. He recalled that the Commission, at its thirty-sixth session, had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action as requested in General Assembly resolution 47/99 of 16 December 1992. The Assembly, in its resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993, adopted following the high-level plenary meetings held at its forty-eighth session, requested the Commission to take into consideration the recommendations contained in the final version of that report (A/48/286). In addition, the Assembly, in section III of its resolution 48/112 of 20 December 1993, requested the Commission and UNDCP to consider ways and means to facilitate reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action. In that connection, the Commission was invited to express its views on the simplified draft questionnaire attached to the note by the Secretariat on possible action by the Commission.

83. Several representatives stressed the importance of the Global Programme of Action as a framework for national, regional and international efforts to cope with the drug abuse problem in all its dimensions, and pointed to the efforts and initiatives of their Governments to implement its provisions. With regard to priorities to be given to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, it was indicated that it would be more appropriate to leave it to each Government to establish such priorities in response to its particular situation and the domestic manifestations of drug abuse and illicit traffic. The view was expressed that in the light of the general debate, the Commission should give the highest priority to demand reduction strategies, with particular emphasis on prevention campaigns involving the mass media. A second priority could be cooperation at the multilateral level. Another view was to prioritize the recommendations by putting emphasis on prevention, money-laundering, control of precursors and the provision of cooperation and assistance to States particularly affected by illicit traffic and drug abuse, such as those in eastern and central Europe and Africa. At the same time, regret was expressed that only a limited number of Governments had submitted reports on the steps they were taking to implement the Global Programme of Action.

84. Different views were expressed regarding the proposed questionnaire. Some representatives commended the Secretariat for producing a short, concise questionnaire which in their view would facilitate the provision of information relating to the Global Programme of Action. Others considered that its format should be reviewed in order to facilitate computer programming. It was also suggested that a separate questionnaire was unnecessary, and that the Secretariat should incorporate the questions relating to the Global Programme of Action into the annual reports questionnaire, which should itself be reviewed in order to facilitate government replies.

85. At its 1106th meeting, on 20 April 1994, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Encouraging States to detect the use of trade channels for illicit consignments at all stages of movement and promoting the use of advice and technical expertise provided by the Customs Co-operation Council and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/1994/L.7), sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Denmark, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Czech Repubic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yemen. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.

86. Following the adoption of draft resolution II, the observer for the European Commission placed on record the understanding of the European Commission that references to States contained in draft resolution II included regional economic integration organizations within the limits of their competence.

87. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action" (E/CN.7/1993/L.13/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Hungary, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Tunisia and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter XI, resolution 4(XXXVII).

88. At its 1107th meeting, on 21 April 1994, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Money-laundering and control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1994/L.5/Rev.2), sponsored by Argentina, Bahamas, Colombia, Germany, Italy, Madagascar, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uruguay and Zambia. For the text, see chapter XI, resolution 5(XXXVII).

Chapter V

MONITORING OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN ON DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

89. At its 1100th meeting, on 15 April 1994, the Commission considered the implementation and development of the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control. It had before it the updated System-Wide Action Plan (E/CN.7/1994/CRP.6 and Add. 1 and 2) which, in compliance with the requests contained in General Assembly resolutions 47/100 of 16 December 1992 and 48/112, section IV, of 20 December 1994, also included agency-specific implementation plans.

90. The Commission took note of the updated System-Wide Action Plan, while recognizing that it still contained weaknesses that needed to be remedied. Appreciation was nonetheless expressed for the efforts deployed by UNDCP in ensuring the inclusion of agency-specific implementation plans. Regret was expressed that not all specialized agencies and no international financial institutions had submitted implementing plans. In that connection, it was important for all specialized agencies to introduce a drug dimension in their regular activities and to raise the level of awareness of the interaction between their own areas of special expertise and the phenomenon of drug abuse.

91. The importance of distinguishing between policy-level coordination and coordination in operational activities was recognized. In that context, interaction at field level was of particular significance. The System-Wide Action Plan was to be viewed as mainly a management planning tool. To facilitate an evolution in that direction, the bodies within the United Nations system should strive to identify and develop shared goals leading to a joint strategic plan to fight drug abuse.

92. The enhanced cooperation between UNDCP and UNDP was welcomed, especially the recently concluded working arrangement, which should result in a more effective role of the Resident Coordinator in bringing about complementarity of action in the activities of the United Nations system in the fight against drug abuse.

93. Consistent interventions by Governments in the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the international financial institutions, were called for in order to ensure that drug control elements would be fully taken into account and factored into the policies of those organizations.

94. The Commission expressed satisfaction that, in addition to the increased attention which the Administrative Committee on Coordination was giving to drug control matters, the Economic and Social Council would expressly address the issue in the coordination segment at its 1994 session. That, in addition to the admission of UNDCP as observer to the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, underlined the need for and interest in system-wide coordination.

95. At its 1106th meeting, on 20 april 1994, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Improvements in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control" (E/CN.7/1994/L.10), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Repubic of), Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. For the text, see chapter XI, resolution 6(XXXVII).

Chapter VI

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES

A. International Narcotics Control Board

96. At its 1102nd and 1103rd meetings, on 18 and 19 April 1994, the Commission considered agenda item 5 (b) entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties: (b) International Narcotics Control Board". It had before it the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1993 (E/INCB/1993/1) and the report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (E/INCB/1993/4).

97. The President of the Board stated that globalization of drug abuse and trafficking and the growing ingenuity and power of organized crime had been continuous trends of the last two decades. The international drug control system had been constantly questioned and reflected upon, and that was useful to ensure the implementation of internationally agreed-upon legal and political instruments. The observations of the Board on the legalization of the non-medical use of drugs in its 1992 report had received the overwhelming support of Governments in the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

98. The President expressed the concern of the Board that a few major manufacturers and exporters of psychotropic substances had not yet become parties to the 1971 Convention. He was sure, however, that that European loophole would not last, on the basis of statements made by the representatives of Austria and Belgium to the Commission and in view of the results of his mission to Switzerland.

99. More effort was needed, by exporting and importing countries alike, to control substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. In addition, INCB called for further efforts to enact measures to combat money-laundering, and emphasized that there was still much to be done by Governments to establish working mechanisms and procedures to prevent precursor diversion.

100. The President stated that international drug control was challenged by the persisting threat of corruption among government and criminal justice personnel. Some major trends in drug abuse and trafficking, such as the growing abuse of stimulants, called for appropriate action. Other challenges included the opening of borders in Europe, privatization, the introduction of the market economy, coupled with transitional difficulties in lifting government regulatory controls in eastern Europe, and war in several countries.

101. The President noted that the control of the licit trade in narcotic drugs and of substances in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention achieved its objective, namely the prevention of diversion into illicit traffic. As had been confirmed by the third informal meeting of the Board and major producers and importers of opiate raw materials held during the current session, the balance between the total production of opiate raw

materials and the global consumption of opiates was likely to be maintained in 1994. The excessive stocks of opiate raw materials had been gradually reduced by the countries concerned. However, once again, the Board urged the Governments concerned to restrict global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to the actual need for opiates.

102. The Board made all efforts to assist countries in complying with their obligations under the treaties, through its missions to discuss treaty compliance with Governments and its training seminars for drug control administrators organized by UNDCP. Also of importance was the introduction of data systems that facilitated the exchange of information and data among countries and between countries and the Board.

103. Referring to General Assembly resolution 48/12, the President emphasized that the Board would continue to fulfil its basic responsibilities of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the conventions and cooperating with the Commission in identifying areas of progress and of weakness and in recommending to the Council possible adjustments to drug control activities. The Board stood ready to participate in any additional undertaking which the Commission would decide upon to implement resolution 48/12.

104. International coordination and cooperation in the field of drug control was of vital importance and had been enhanced. The Board commended Governments and UNDCP for working on coordinated strategies and for seeking solutions at regional levels. Governments and regional and international organizations should make use of UNDCP as a coordinator of international drug control activities. The Board was confident that for its work it could count on the support of UNDCP, and it would continue to strengthen its cooperation with other international organizations involved in drug control, within and outside the United Nations System.

105. Demand reduction was the special subject of the overview given in the report of INCB for 1993. The Board stressed the importance of a strong political will to implement demand reduction policies, of involving the community in the strategies and activities undertaken, and of targeting all substances of abuse, and not only those under international control, in such activities and strategies.

106. The Commission commended the Board on its report for 1993, which provided a comprehensive and informative picture of the world drug abuse and trafficking situation and of measures taken by national and international authorities. It recognized that, because of its global nature, the report had to be balanced and precise, preferably making use of official data. The attention of the Board was drawn to a few factual errors contained in the report. The Commission concurred with the views of the Board on the "globalization" of drug abuse and the dramatic worsening of the drug abuse situation over the last two decades.

107. The Commission confirmed that international effective national measures in all countries and international cooperation had become a matter of self defence, as stated by the Board. There were continuing efforts to strengthen cooperation among

countries at the regional level. Satisfaction was expressed about the cooperation between INCB, UNDCP and WHO. One representative underlined that, in line with the suggestion of the Board, the Secretary-General might consider the convening of a meeting of the heads of all international organizations with a responsibility or interest in drug- related issues in order to enhance and coordinate assistance to Governments. International cooperation had to be built not only against production and trafficking, but also in response to growing drug abuse.

108. The Commission reaffirmed the crucial importance of demand reduction programmes, and welcomed the emphasis placed on demand reduction in the report of the Board. However, efforts to reduce illicit demand had to be pursued together with actions aimed at reducing illicit drug supply as emphasized by the Board. Combining those two activities in drug control was both a requirement of the treaties and a condition for success. Balanced and integrated approaches had to be developed, taking into account the inter-linkages between drug production, trafficking and abuse. While demand reduction strategies had to be based on a real knowledge of the ever changing drug abuse situation, costly epidemiological studies were not needed. Rapid assessment methods, however, should be used.

109. Alternative development continued to be an important, though financially costly, option in the global fight against drugs. In a few countries, the support of the international community was necessary to continue to implement alternative development programmes in areas affected by illicit cultivation.

110. The international community should take more effective action to combat the laundering of the proceeds of illicit drug activities. The Commission urged all Governments that had not yet done so to support the implementation of legislation preventing money laundering, as called for under the 1988 Convention. It was also emphasized that Governments should work closely with the Financial Action Task Force, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and UNDCP to support programmes designed to combat money-laundering.

111. The Commission shared the concern of the Board about the impact of corruption on the international drug control system, and supported its call to implement measures to prevent and combat corruption among government and criminal justice personnel. Use could be made, inter alia, of the practical instruments being prepared by the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

112. Universal implementation of the drug control treaties by Governments was a prerequisite for curtailing illicit drug trafficking and abuse. The Commission reaffirmed its opposition to any legalization of the non-medical use of drugs, and reiterated its support for the position of the Board on that issue.

113. The international community had accomplished a considerable amount of work in implementing the provisions of the treaties and drug control strategies. Legislation was being updated in many countries to comply with the provisions of the treaties, and integrated strategies combining supply and demand reduction were

being implemented. A few representatives expressed their concern that the report of the Board did not reflect and assess properly the drug control efforts undertaken by their Government, and provided additional information to the Commission. Colombia placed on record that the report of the Board should be fairer and more balanced, avoid lack of precision and caution, and give a more positive view of the world situation and measures taken by Governments.

114. The international community had to mobilize to overcome the shortcomings of the functioning of the drug control system identified by INCB in its report. The Commission expressed its concern that a few major exporters and manufacturers of psychotropic substances continued to be non-parties to the 1971 Convention. The Commission joined the appeal of the Board to those countries to become parties to the 1971 Convention, and called upon all countries that had not yet done so to accede to or ratify the international drug control treaties.

115. The Commission deplored shortcomings in government resources for meeting treaty obligations, and was informed that certain countries would need assistance in implementing the provisions of the treaties, in view of the particularly difficult socio-economic circumstances which they faced. UNDCP and WHO were encouraged to support the efforts of Governments to adequately control the distribution channels of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

116. The Commission called upon all Governments to fully and vigilantly implement the mechanisms of control established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the 1971 Convention for the licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as the system of import and export authorizations. Many countries were implementing the stricter control measures recommended by the Council for substances contained in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention. The research project initiated by the Board for the development of a methodology for assessment of the legitimate needs of psychotropic substances was welcomed. Control of international trade was a shared responsibility of importing and manufacturing or exporting countries. Countries affected by illegal imports should take advantage of the provisions of article 13 to prohibit imports of unwanted substances. The Government of Denmark was congratulated for having prepared a working arrangement to facilitate the supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by the United Nations Children's Fund in line with the international drug control treaties, and the study proposed by the Board on the practices followed by humanitarian organizations in supplying controlled drugs was welcomed by the Commission.

117. The Commission congratulated INCB and UNDCP on their work in the field of precursors, and appreciated the commitment to expand their activities in that field. It welcomed the fact that a number of Governments and regional organizations had put in place new or improved systems of control for precursors, and that the introduction of those controls had contributed significantly to positive results in preventing diversion and smuggling. One representative urged exporting countries to implement the controls without discrimination.

118. In taking note of the intensified efforts, however, the Commission shared the concerns of the Board with respect to the need for stronger and more effective chemical control regimes in many countries and regions of the world. In that connection it endorsed the call by the Board for greater vigilance in identifying suspicious transactions and in taking steps to prevent diversion of precursors to the illicit market. The Commission highlighted the need for a greater awareness of the importance of establishing effective control over precursors by Governments and industry at national and regional levels.

119. Particular appreciation was expressed for the role of the Board in developing workshops on precursor control and in contributing to regional precursor projects. The cooperation with regional organizations in such work was also welcomed. Because it was recognized that such activities would help enhance controls on a regional basis, it was hoped that current activities could be expanded in response to the increasing and welcome recognition of the precursor problem in other geographical areas.

120. A number of representatives informed the Commission that they were seriously concerned that only a limited number of Governments had provided information to INCB. It was felt that, while some countries were already exchanging information, controls over precursors could be made more effective if there was a greater exchange of information at bilateral and multilateral levels.

121. The use of up-to-date technology to monitor the movement of controlled drugs was essential. The Commission expressed its support for the efforts of INCB and UNDCP to improve data collection through greater use of electronic information management systems and the establishment of data links between national drug control administrations and INCB and UNDCP.

122. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the Board to avoid proliferation of the production of licit opiate raw materials. It welcomed the convening of annual meetings with the main producers and importers. All producers were urged to institute appropriate control measures to avoid diversion of licit opiates into illicit channels. The special situation of traditional producers of opiates was emphasized, and one representative underlined the necessity for effective measures to reduce the area of poppy cultivation in countries other than traditional producers. The representative of Australia wished to put on record that his country had not committed itself to maintaining its area under opium poppy cultivation at its current level for the coming years.

123. The Commission took note of the recommendation made by the Board following its mission to two countries where traditional use of coca leaf was permitted by national legislation, which was contrary to the provisions of the 1961 Convention. The representatives of those countries considered it necessary to separate the treatment of coca leaf cultivation from that of illicit cocaine production because the production of coca leaf did not necessarily imply the production of cocaine. Research and multidisciplinary studies were being carried out in one of the countries to assess the potential value of the coca leaf for

nutritional and health purposes, and would be presented in due time in accordance with the procedures established by the treaties. The Government of the other country considered that chewing of coca leaf and the use of other products manufactured with coca leaf were not harmful to health. One representative pointed out that the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, in the report on its meeting held in 1992, had stated that it had no new criteria for evaluating the coca leaf question beyond those considered in 1950, and that it accordingly saw no need to alter the current situation. Another representative stated that his Government did not support the cultivation of coca leaf for any purpose other than the production of cocaine for medical use or of flavouring agents which did not contain cocaine alkaloid. The same representative pointed out that amendment of the 1961 Convention to allow cultivation for any other purpose would send the wrong message to drug dealers.

124. The Commission was informed about the current drug abuse and trafficking situation in a number of countries and about emerging trends. As highlighted by the Board, the growing abuse of stimulants was a concern in many countries. One representative supported the recommendation of the Board that UNDCP and WHO should jointly support countries in western Africa in strengthening their capacity to identify the active ingredients of tablets containing stimulants in illicit markets and in assessing the social and public health problems caused by their abuse. It was also suggested that the Commission could discuss the abuse of khat.

125. The Commission commended the Board on its careful monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the drug control Conventions, and noted that the Board, within its mandate, had a key role to play in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/12.

126.The President of the Board stated that the discussion of the item had confirmed the commitment of the international community to implement the treaties and to pursue integrated strategies against drug abuse and trafficking. He expressed thanks for the new data and different assessments of the drug situation at the national level provided to the Board. They would be of immense value to INCB in its ongoing exercise of evaluation of the implementation of the treaties and in the preparation of its report for 1994.

127. At its 1106th meeting, on 20 April 1994, the Commission adopted revised draft resolutions entitled "Role of the International Narcotics Control Board" (E/CN.7/1993/L.3/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America, and "Establishment of facilities for the electronic exchange of data between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the national authorities responsible for the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors for licit purposes under the international drug control treaties" (E/CN.7/1994/L.4/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Denmark,

Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. For the texts, see chapter XI, resolutions 7(XXXVII) and 8(XXXVII).

128. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and social Council a draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/1994/L.6), sponsored by Bahamas, Belgium, France, India, Madagascar, Turkey and the United States of America. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III.

B. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention

129. At its 2nd meeting on 15 April 1994, the Committee of the Whole considered agenda item 5 (a), entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties: changes in the scope of control of substances". It had before it the report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (E/INCB/1993/4).

130. In introducing the report, the President of the Board expressed his satisfaction that a number of Governments had taken specific steps to implement the provisions of article 12. Significant seizures of precursors had been made, and an increasing number of chemical-producing countries had reported the stopping of suspicious shipments of precursors.

131. The President emphasized, however, that there was still much to be done by countries to establish practical working mechanisms and procedures to prevent diversions. In that connection, he welcomed the introduction of regional projects, such as that currently being executed by UNDCP in South-East Asia, aimed at preventing the diversion of and traffic in precursors. He further emphasized the need for Governments to ensure full implementation of measures in place, so that weak controls in one country did not jeopardize the efforts of neighbouring countries where controls might be more effective.

132. Concerning the establishment of precursor control systems, he reminded the Commission of the guidelines that had been prepared for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursors. Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/40 of 27 July 1993, in which the Council urged Governments to consider fully and, where appropriate, to apply the guidelines, the President invited Governments to consider again the relevance of the guidelines and how they might be applied.

133. He spoke of the urgent need for those Governments that had not already done so to put in place mechanisms to permit prompt reporting to the Board. Reported information should include that requested by Council resolutions, as well as under article 12. He stressed the importance of that information for the work of the Board, enabling it to provide the assistance and support required by Governments in developing and maintaining effective

systems of control. Comprehensive information was also required to enable Governments to identify and investigate suspicious transactions.

134. He noted with great concern the fact that important information was not always available. That had been highlighted by the difficulties encountered by the Board in attempting to assess substances for possible changes in the scope of control of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with Commission resolution 5 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991. The President reported with regret that the Board had been compelled to postpone a meeting of its Advisory Expert Group, scheduled to take place as part of that assessment, because the majority of Governments had not submitted the information requested.

135. He noted that the data requested were also intended for use by the Board in its study, carried out in response to Council resolution 1992/29 of 30 July 1992, of the feasibility of compiling and making available to Governments information on the global pattern of trade in scheduled chemicals. As with the assessment of substances, it had not been possible to undertake that review because of a lack of sufficient information.

136. He expressed concern that some Governments that had invited the Board, through the Commission, to carry out an important task had not cooperated in that endeavour. The President concluded by asking the Commission to take particular note of that, and to take appropriate steps to urge Governments to respond positively to the resolutions it adopted.

137. The Commission commended the Board on its report and expressed appreciation of its work in assisting Governments in implementing the provisions of article 12. Special praise was also given for the role of the Board in developing workshops on precursors and contributing to regional precursor projects.

138. While Governments had intensified efforts to introduce effective controls, it was recognized that there was still much work to be done. In particular, concern was expressed that many countries had not submitted to the Board the information essential for its work, particularly that necessary to assist in identifying and investigating suspicious transactions. One representative informed the Commission that his Government was already sharing general and specific information with the Board, and that it had offered to work directly with the competent authorities of other Governments. It was noted that his Government had been disappointed at the reluctance of countries to exchange information on a regular and routine basis. A change in that attitude would improve levels of cooperation.

139. The Commission endorsed the Board's view that action needed to be taken urgently to limit the illicit availability of precursors. In that connection, the Government of Colombia was commended for undertaking a series of operational activities that had had a major impact on the ability of traffickers in that country to illicitly manufacture and distribute cocaine.

140. New or revised systems of control had been put in place in a number of countries to regulate precursors. Because of particular problems in the Asian region associated with the

illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, it was noted that the introduction of strict controls over the production of and trade in ephedrine, a key precursor, together with a strengthening of law enforcement capabilities, had dealt a severe blow to traffickers. It was further noted by one representative from South-West Asia, however, that despite import and export controls in his country on all scheduled substances, and the control of acetic anhydride as a narcotic drug, precursors were still readily available in the region. Controls generally appeared to be unsatisfactory. The need for greater awareness of precursor problems at the national and regional levels was noted.

141. The President of the Board expressed his confidence that Governments would take the necessary action to implement article 12 and effectively prevent the diversion of precursors.

C. Maritime cooperation under article 17 of the 1988 Convention

142. For the consideration of item 5 (c) of its agenda, the Committee of the Whole had before it the report on the meeting of the Expert Group to Consider the Mandate. Activities and Funding of a Working Group on Maritime Cooperation, which was held at Vienna from 15 to 18 November 1993 (E/CN.7/1994/3).

143. The Secretariat introduced the report of the Expert Group and an oral report on behalf of the Executive Director of UNDCP on the recommendations of the Expert Group. It was noted that in its resolution 3(XXXVI) of 7 April 1993, the Commission had decided in principle to establish, under the auspices of UNDCP, as soon as possible after its thirty-seventh session, a working group on maritime cooperation to promote universal implementation of the relevant provisions of the 1988 Convention, or equivalent measures, in order to further enhance international cooperation in the maritime sector. In that resolution, the Commission had indicated that the mandate of the working group would be to facilitate, inter alia, the development of a comprehensive set of principles to be considered by States adopting laws and policies to implement the provisions of the 1988 Convention relating to illicit traffic by sea or equivalent measures. The working group was also to prepare specific recommendations, tailored where appropriate to the needs of especially vulnerable geographical regions, for the purpose of promoting greater cooperation in information-sharing and in carrying out law enforcement operations against illicit traffic by sea.

144. Representatives reiterated their support for the establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation. They commended the expert group and the Executive Director for the recommendations contained in the report of the Expert Group, which would serve as a good basis for the future work of the working group. Many representatives stated that the working group should take into consideration, during its deliberations, the work undertaken by the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe, which had drafted a regional convention to implement article 17 of the 1988 Convention. The view was expressed that the working group should clarify some of the terminology of article 17, and thereby assist in its interpretation and implementation by States parties to the 1988 Convention.

145. The recommendations of the Expert Group were reviewed. It was suggested that the composition and membership of the working group should be considered to ensure a wide consultation and a broader participation on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. It was suggested that membership of the working group could be limited to half of the membership of the Commission. There was agreement on the need for the membership of the working group to be limited in size and to encompass the interests of maritime and coastal States as well as the economic interests of the private maritime sector. Some representatives insisted that membership of the working group should be open to States willing to take an active part in maritime cooperation, including signatories of the 1988 Convention.

146. The working group was called upon to focus its deliberations on the implementation of article 17 of the 1988 Convention, taking fully into account the sovereignty of States and the norms of the international law of the sea. Some representatives highlighted various issues which the working group should address as a matter of priority, particularly flags of convenience, jurisdiction over ships without nationality, the responsibility of the flag State and responsibility arising from the boarding of ships. One of the main outcomes of the working group would be to contribute to the formulation of a standardized set of principles and to the development of recommendations to enhance maritime cooperation in combating illicit traffic.

147. At its 1107th meeting, on 21 April 1994, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation" (E/CN.7/1994/L.12/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela. For the text, see chapter XI, resolution 9(XXXVII). For the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, see annex II.

148. Prior to formal adoption of resolution 9(XXXVII), the representative of the United Kingdom placed on record his Government's interpretation of paragraph 10 of the draft resolution and paragraph 12 of the programme budget implications contained in annex II. His Government understood that there would be sufficient additional voluntary contributions made available to cover travel costs for participants who were unable to fund their own participation. In the event that voluntary contributions were insufficient, it was understood that no recourse would be made to the regular budget of the United Nations.

149. The representatives of Japan and Spain associated their Governments with the position taken by that of the United Kingdom.

150. With respect to paragraph 3 of resolution 9(XXXVII), the representative of China placed on record that the issues to be examined by the working group as outlined in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of section D of the report on the meeting of the Expert Group 7/ did not exhaust all the important issues of common

concern that should also be addressed by the working group, such as the comprehensive and accurate interpretation of the specific terms of article 17 of the 1988 Convention.

151. The representative of the Philippines placed on record the understanding of his Government that the working group constituted under the terms of resolution 9(XXXVII) would be established on the date of the endorsement of resolution 9(XXXVII) by the Economic and Social Council.

Chapter VII

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

152. At its 1104th meeting, on 19 April 1994, the Commission considered agenda item 11, entitled "Administrative and budgetary matters". It had before it the unaudited financial statements of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the biennium 1992-1993.

153. In introducing the item a representative of UNDCP noted that at the reconvened thirty-sixth session of the Commission, the Executive Director had submitted the programme budget of the Fund for the biennium 1994-1995. The submission followed a new, improved format and methodology. Because of the close relationship between the issues involved, the Executive Director had already submitted, at the reconvened thirty-sixth session, a report on the programme support cost arrangement that had initially been requested by the Commission for its thirty-seventh session. As the review of the budget format and methodology, as well as the programme support cost arrangement had already taken place at the reconvened thirty-sixth session, such a review was no longer required at the thirty-seventh session.

154. It was the first time that the financial statements for the Fund were being submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/185 C. It was noted that for the first time expenditures had exceeded income and that the balance of the Fund had declined. The audited financial statements would only be available after the thirty-seventh session and would be distributed to the members of the Commission by June 1994.

155. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the unaudited financial statements of the Fund for the biennium 1992-1993.

Chapter VIII

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND FUTURE WORK

156. At its 1105th, 1106th and 1107th meetings, on 20 and 21 April 1994, the Commission considered agenda item 12, entitled "Provisional agenda for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission and future work". It had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/1994/9 and Add.1) containing a draft provisional agenda and information on other organizational matters.

157. Many representatives referred to the need to emphasize the question of demand reduction by introducing more specific topics for examination by the Commission. It was felt that at least a full day would be needed for proper consideration of that issue. Prevention measures, action to increase awareness of the problem, and the relationship between penal measures and demand reduction activities were elements that should be included in such a debate.

158. In considering the question of illicit drug traffic and supply, it might prove useful for the Commission also to have before it relevant background documentation already available with regard to alternative development aimed at reducing illicit supply. The Secretariat should also be invited to submit a note on possible strategies for illicit supply reduction.

159. In general, documentation should be more action-oriented and address concrete issues. It would be useful for the Secretariat to prepare a note on the adequacy of existing national drug control legislation for consideration under the agenda item on the implementation of the international drug control treaties. Likewise, documentation for the agenda item on administrative and budgetary matters should respond to the requests contained in paragraphs 5 and 9 of Commission resolution 14 (XXXVI) of 17 December 1993.

160. The Committee of the Whole was recognized as having functioned well as a body entrusted with the preliminary examination of draft resolutions. That system, approved by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session, should therefore be continued.

161. There was consensus that the general debate in plenary meetings could be further improved by increasing its relevance to policy formulation. That would require a more focused debate, concentrating on core issues that could be further discussed. Oral interventions under that agenda item should be directed to that end, whereas general information about national activities should be circulated in written form. It might even be advisable to consider the possible advantages of holding a general debate at every second session of the Commission. With respect to the thirty-eighth session of the Commission, and in response to a recommendation by the General Assembly, in section II of its resolution 48/112 of 20 December 1993, that the Commission should

consider including the issue of the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking as an item on its agenda, the Commission decided that the general debate could adequately address that question.

162. At its 1107th meeting, on 21 April 1994, the Commission approved the draft provisional agenda for its thirty-eighth session and documentation requirements for submission to the Economic and Social Council (for the text, see paragraph 2 above). For the timing of the consideration of agenda items in plenary meetings and by the Committee of the Whole, UNDCP was invited to consult informally with interested permanent missions to the United Nations Office at Vienna and to prepare a draft timetable accordingly.

CHAPTER IX

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

163. At its 1108th meeting, on 21 April 1994, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its thirty-seventh session (E/CN.7/1994/L.1 and Add.1-12), as orally amended.

Chapter X

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

164. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its thirty-seventh session at Vienna from 13 to 22 April 1994. Fourteen plenary meetings (1095th-1108th) and eight meetings of the Committee of the Whole were held. UNDCP served the Commission as secretariat. The representative of Nigeria, acting on behalf of the outgoing Chairman, opened the thirty-seventh session.

B. Attendance

165. The session was attended by the representatives of 49 States members of the Commission (Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia and Yugoslavia were not represented), by observers for 50 other States and by representatives of 5 specialized agencies, 9 intergovernmental organizations and 19 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (annex III).

C. Election of officers

166. At its 1095th meeting, on 13 April 1994, the Commission was informed that Seyed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) had withdrawn his candidature for the post of Chairman as a gesture of regional solidarity. The Commission then proceeded to elect its Chairman and three Vice-Chairmen by acclamation. At its 1099th meeting, on 15 April 1994, the Commission elected its rapporteur by acclamation. The composition of the bureau was as follows:

Chairman:	See-Young Lee (Republic of Korea)
Vice-Chairmen:	Ireneusz Matela (Poland) Balkan Kizildeli (Turkey) Mario Soliz Valenzuela (Bolivia)
Rapporteur:	Maurice Randrianame (Madagascar)

167. A group composed of the five chairmen of the regional groups (the Ambassadors of Germany, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria and Russian Federation) was established to assist the Chairman in dealing with organizational matters. That group together with the elected officers constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Commission resolution 9 (XXXV) of 14 April 1992. The extended bureau met six times to consider matters relating to the organization of work during the session.

D. Adoption of the agenda

168. At its 1095th meeting, on 13 April 1994, the Commission adopted by consensus the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/1994/1) agreed on by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session, and approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1993/245. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. General debate: Examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including illicit demand, illicit trafficking and illicit supply:
   (a) General statements;
   (b) Substantive debate and conclusions.

4. Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

   (c) Other urgent action required under the international drug control conventions.

6. Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

7. Review of the results of the high-level plenary meetings at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

8. Monitoring of the development and implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.

9. Coordination of drug-related activities and cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat.

10. Examination of strategies and activities to reduce illicit demand for drugs.

11. Administrative and budgetary matters.

12. Provisional agenda for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission and future work.

13. Other matters.

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission at its thirty-seventh session.

E. Documentation

169. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex IV.

CHAPTER XI

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

170. The Commission, at its thirty-seventh session, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution 1(XXXVII)

Coordination and cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Convinced that the scope of international cooperation in all fields of drug abuse control and crime prevention and criminal justice should be increased as a matter of priority,

Bearing in mind that effective action and cooperation at the national, regional and international levels depend on improved coordination of all activities related to drug control and crime prevention and criminal justice within the United Nations system,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/179 of 21 December 1990, 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and 48/112 of 20 December 1993, Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992 and decision 1993/245 of 27 July 1993, and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 8 (XXXVI) and 10 (XXXVI) of 7 April 1993,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/228 of 23 December 1993, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the coordination between the Programme and the Branch, taking into account the role of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the observations contained in paragraph IV.51 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 1/

1. Decides to take steps towards enhancing active cooperation with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual concern and interest;

2. Welcomes with appreciation the note by the Secretariat on coordination of drug-related activities and cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat; 2/

3. Welcomes the activities jointly undertaken by the Programme and the Branch, as described in the note by the

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* See paragraph 27 above.

Secretariat on coordination of drug-related activities and cooperation between the Programme and the Branch, and recommends that their coordinated activities be sustained and expanded;

4. Welcomes with appreciation the two conferences to be hosted by the Government of Italy in 1994, namely the International Conference on Laundering and Controlling Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, to be organized in cooperation with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and held at Courmayeur from 17 to 21 June 1994, and the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held at Naples, Italy, from 24 to 26 October 1994;

5. Requests the Programme, within the framework of its mandate and existing financial resources, to cooperate with the Branch in activities related to the above-mentioned conferences, as well as those for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure continued coordination of the activities of the Programme and the Branch, with a view to, inter alia, considering an increase in their capacity to undertake mutually compatible operational activities in their fields of competence in order to meet the existing and emerging needs of Member States, as resources permit, in particular with respect to assistance to requesting States in drafting appropriate legislation, provision of advisory services and organization of workshops and other training activities;

7. Requests the Programme and the Branch jointly to plan and undertake operational activities in areas of mutual concern;

8. Requests the Programme to give appropriate consideration to technical cooperation projects formulated and submitted by the Branch for joint implementation;

9. Requests the Programme and the Branch to utilize each other's expertise in activities involving matters falling within their respective fields of competence;

10. Requests the Programme and the Branch to continue the meetings begun in 1993 to review mutual activities in relevant areas of concern which are in their respective competences, such as mutual legal assistance, extradition, money-laundering, organized crime, legislation relating to the proceeds of crime, corruption, incorporation of anti-drug legislation into national penal codes, protection of human rights in the drafting and enforcement of anti-drug legislation, and crime prevention especially in urban areas, and to report jointly and annually to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on progress achieved in strengthening coordination.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Suppement No. 7(A/48/7).

2/ E/CN.7/1994/7.

Resolution 2(XXXVII)

Drug abuse and the human immunodeficiency virus/ acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Acknowledging the growing magnitude of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic during the last decade, and the need for a multisectoral response to the relationship between HIV and AIDS and drug abuse,

Recognizing the proven link between injecting drug abuse and the spread of HIV infection and the need to take greater steps to deter and prevent the spread of HIV infection by injecting drug abusers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/51 of 29 July 1993 on coordination of United Nations activities related to HIV/AIDS, in which the Council fully supported a request by the World Health Assembly that the Director-General of the World Health Organization should study, in close collaboration with all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerned, the feasibility and practicability of establishing a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV and AIDS,

Welcoming World Health Organization Executive Board resolution EB93.R5 of 21 January 1994 recommending the development and eventual establishment of a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS, to be administered by the World Health Organization, and including the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Bank as co-sponsoring agencies,

1. Urges the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen the cooperation of the Programme with the proposed United Nations programme on AIDS and its co-sponsoring agencies in the development of programmes that address the linkage between HIV infection and injecting drug abusers, that educate citizens of Member States about the health risks inherent in drug abuse, and that serve generally to reduce both drug abuse and HIV infection;

2. Recommends that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme take advantage of the mechanism established through the Global Programmme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session 1/ and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control in undertaking cooperative efforts with the proposed United Nations programme on AIDS;

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* See paragraph 54 above.

3. Recognizes the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to address the AIDS problem in several projects already under way, and encourages, where applicable, close cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat in that field;

4. Urges all Member States to recognize the linkage between injecting drug abuse and HIV infection, and to take steps to reduce injection drug abuse and the spread of HIV/AIDS through prevention, education and treatment programmes;

5. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to inform the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-eighth session on how the Programme can best interact with the proposed United Nations programme on AIDS and its co-sponsoring agencies, in order to increase the base of expertise and international cooperation required to reduce the prevalence of both drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.

1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

Resolution 3 (XXXVII)

Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/99 of 16 December 1992, in which the Assembly decided to hold, at its forty-eighth session, four high-level plenary meetings to improve international cooperation in the fight against drugs,

Noting with satisfaction that, as a result of the high-level plenary meetings, the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993, renewed its commitment further to strengthen international cooperation and increase substantially efforts against the illicit production, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, based on the principle of shared responsibility and taking into account experience gained,

Conscious of its role as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, underlined by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/12,

Reaffirming the leadership role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as international coordinator for drug control activities, especially within the United Nations system,

Fully sharing the profound alarm and deep concern expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/12 about the magnitude of the rising trend in all manifestations of the drug problem despite the efforts of the international community,

Recognizing the need to strengthen international cooperation in the field of drug control in order to maximize the impact of United Nations drug-related international activities and ensure their consistency and coordination with other international as well as national efforts;

Also recognizing the importance for international cooperation of the implementation of international drug control instruments, including the international conventions, the Global Programme of Action and relevant General Assembly and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/12, invited the Commission at its thirty-seventh session to take the necessary measures to implement that resolution, including to consider the convening of an ad hoc expert group, and to report on its findings to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session through the Economic and Social Council,

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* See paragraphs 79 and 80 above.

1. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and with the support of an ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group, to prepare an assessment of the issues covered in paragraphs 9 and 10 (a), (b), (c), (e), (i) and (j) of General Assembly resolution 48/12, as well as the issue of possible alternative funding mechanisms for United Nations drug control activities, and to report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session, to enable it to identify concrete action-oriented recommendations;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to select, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution in consultation with regional groups, and to convene an ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group of 10 suitably qualified representatives which would meet twice for a total of no more than 10 days before the thirty-eighth session of the Commission;

3. Recommends that the Executive Director invite the ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group, to pay particular regard to the implementation of the existing international drug control instruments, taking into account the current global conditions and problems confronting the international community in its efforts to control the illicit demand, production, traffic, distribution and sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, complementing where appropriate the work of the International Narcotics Control Board;

4. Invites the International Narcotics Control Board to cooperate with the Executive Director in the areas of competence of the Board ;

5. Decides to examine at its thirty-eighth session, on the basis of an appropriate report by the Executive Director and as a matter of high priority, the issues identified in paragraph 10 (d), (f), (g) and (h) of General Assembly resolution 48/12, in the light of the work of its subsidiary bodies and the conclusions and recommendations of the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held at Naples, Italy, from 24 to 26 October 1994, the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in early 1995, as well as other relevant international conferences;

6. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in implementing the present resolution, to draw upon additional voluntary contributions specifically for that purpose or, if necessary, upon existing resources.

Resolution 4 (XXXVII)

Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991, entitled "Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs", called upon the Commission to review the implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, in accordance with paragraph 97 of the Global Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 45/148 of 18 December 1990,

Considering that one of the principal objectives of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, covering the years 1991 to 2000, is to promote implementation of the Global Programme of Action,

Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993, called upon States to take all necessary steps to implement the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/112 of 20 December 1993, requested the Commission, in discharging its mandate to monitor the Global Programme of Action, to take into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action, 2/

Also recalling that, in resolution 48/112, the General Assembly requested the Commission and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider ways and means to facilitate reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, so as to increase the level of responses,

Regretting that only a small number of Governments have submitted their reports on implementation of the Global Programme of Action,

Having examined the note by the Secretariat on monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, 3/ in which a simplified draft questionnaire for the submission of national reports is proposed,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the Global Programme of Action as the framework for the national, regional and international struggle against the illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related crimes;

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* See paragraph 87 above.

2. *Urges* States, individually and in cooperation with other States, to intensify their efforts to implement the mandates and recommendations of the Global Programme of Action;

3. *Reiterates* the appeal of the General Assembly to the relevant organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, international financial institutions and other competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide cooperation and assistance to States in promoting and implementing the Global Programme of Action;

4. *Exhorts* States to examine the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action 2/ and to implement them as appropriate, as expeditiously as possible;

5. *Authorizes* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to send to Governments the simplified questionnaire on activities undertaken annually by States in accordance with paragraph 5 of the note by the Secretariat relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, 3/ to be used in preparation of the annual report of the Secretary-General;

6. *Requests* States to reply to the questionnaire conscientiously and promptly so that the annual report of the Secretary-General may effectively contribute to evaluation of progress on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the following in his future reports:

(a) An introductory section containing an evaluation of progress on implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

(b) A summary of activities undertaken by States, the competent organs of the United/Nations system and the specialized agencies in promoting and implementing the Global Programme of Action;

(c) An identification of the specific aspects of each section of the Global Programme of Action deemed by the Secretary-General to require greater attention by States, with a view to promoting their implementation;

8. *Decides* to continue considering the monitoring of the Global Programme of Action as a priority theme at its thirty-eighth session.

1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

2/ A/48/286.

3/ E/CN.7/1994/8.

Resolution 5 (XXXVII)

Money-laundering and control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances[*]

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 5 (XXXVI) of 7 April 1993 on coordinated action against money-laundering with particular reference to control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/30 of 27 July 1993 on control of the proceeds of crime,

Recalling further Council resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1992 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, by which the Council established money-laundering as one of the priority themes that are to guide the work of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Emphasizing the importance of the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session 1/ on measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system,

Aware that effective control of the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking is an essential element in the struggle against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Convinced that such control requires concerted global action to curb the capacity of criminal organizations to transfer the proceeds of their illegal activities across national frontiers by taking advantage of gaps in national legislation and in international cooperation,

Convinced also that criminal organizations engage in a multitude of criminal activities generating illicit profits, and that the effectiveness of national and international action against drug-related money-laundering can be significantly enhanced only if it takes into account all aspects of the problem,

1. Notes with appreciation the efforts already undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force established by the Heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, as well as the Council of Europe, the

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[*] See paragraph 88 above.

European Union and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States;

2. Invites Member States to make every effort to review their national legislation and, where necessary, to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 2/ taking into account, inter alia, the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session and other relevant documents such as the report of the Financial Action Task Force and the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime of the Council of Europe;

3. Reiterates its invitation to Governments to consider contributing confiscated proceeds to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, as well as how proceeds might be shared with other States which have materially participated in the investigation, in accordance with article 5, paragraph 5, of the 1988 Convention, and to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations;

4. Encourages Member States to promote, according to their national laws, the exchange of information relevant to the detection and control of drug-related money-laundering activities between financial institutions and law enforcement bodies;

5. Encourages Member States to strengthen their domestic drug-related anti-money-laundering measures applicable to their financial institutions, taking into account the results already attained in controlling the proceeds of crime at the national and international levels, as well as other international initiatives already agreed upon;

6. Also encourages Member States to collaborate closely with each other, in accordance with their national laws and regulations, in the fight against drug-related money-laundering, including cooperation between their law enforcement bodies and financial institutions;

7. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and other relevant international organizations, to formulate and implement programmes aimed at the detection and control of the proceeds of illicit trafficking in drugs and other criminal activities;

8. Encourages the Executive Director of the Programme, in cooperation with the Branch and other relevant organizations, to develop further proposals for the adoption and harmonization of national legislation concerning drug-related money-laundering;

9. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme to develop, in cooperation with the Branch and other relevant organizations, training programmes for investigative and financial personnel involved in the detection and control of drug-related money-laundering;

10. Welcomes with appreciation the initiative of the Government of Italy to host and organize, in cooperation with

international and national financial institutions, the International Conference on Laundering and Controlling Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, to be held at Courmayeur from 17 to 21 June 1994, the recommendations of which are to be conveyed to the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held at Naples, Italy, from 24 to 26 October 1994, and urges all Governments and relevant organizations to attend.

1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

2/ E.CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

Resolution 6 (XXXVII)

Improvements in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control[*]

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the leadership role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as international coordinator of drug control activities, especially within the United Nations system,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993, in which the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to examine the status of international cooperation within the United Nations system against the illicit production, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 48/112, section IV, of 20 December 1993,

Bearing in mind the limited current level of available resources of the Programme,

Regretting that only a very small number of agencies have supplied agency-specific implementing plans,

1. Recognizes the need for further analysis of the potential of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control to improve coordination and cooperation at all levels;

2. Appreciates the decision of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to place that subject on the agenda of one of its forthcoming regular sessions at the latest in early 1995;

3. Emphasizes the need to provide the Administrative Committee on Coordination with comprehensive material on which to base its discussions;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to analyse further ways and means of strengthening system-wide cooperation and coordination in the light of existing mandates, including activities undertaken by the multilateral development institutions, in order to maximize the impact of drug control activities within the system, and in particular:

(a) To assess the potential for incorporating drug control aspects and activities into relevant projects and programmes undertaken by other United Nations entities and by the multilateral development institutions, and to make recommendations thereon;

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[*] See paragraph 95 above.

(b) To draw up guidelines to enable the United Nations International Drug Control Programme better to fulfil its catalytic role in relation to programmes and projects of other United Nations entities and multilateral development institutions and to strategies at the national and regional levels;

5. Authorizes the Executive Director, if necessary, to engage consultants with relevant expertise to carry out the analysis of ways and means of strengthening system-wide cooperation and coordination, provided that they can be financed through additional voluntary contributions for that purpose;

6. Requests the Executive Director to undertake the analysis in the light of the conclusions agreed by the Economic and Social Council at the coordination segment of its substantive session in 1994;

7. Recommends that the Council, at its coordination segment in 1994, in stressing the crucial importance of cooperation within the United Nations system on drug issues:

(a) Should request the Administrative Committee on Coordination to report to the Council at its substantive session in 1995 on the outcome of its discussions concerning the need to achieve more effective use of resources and to promote a more comprehensive approach to coordination;

(b) Should pay particular attention to the role of the United Nations Resident Coordinators in promoting and coordinating activities at the field level;

(c) Should consider how Governments might best incorporate a drug control dimension in their country strategy notes;

8. Encourages States to support the efforts of the Executive Director by engaging in dialogue with the multilateral development institutions at the national level;

9. Calls on Member States actively to promote the inclusion of a drug control dimension in the activities of other United Nations entities and multilateral development institutions;

10. Requests the Executive Director to submit his analysis with recommendations to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs six weeks prior to its thirty-eighth session, to ensure that it will be taken into account by the Commission in its recommendations to the high-level segment of the Council in 1995;

11. Further requests the Executive Director to submit his analysis, together with any decisions taken by the Commission, to the Administrative Committee on Coordination for its consideration when reviewing the subject.

Resolution 7 (XXXVII)

Role of the International Narcotics Control Board*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Deeply concerned by the continuing increase in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances worldwide,

Encouraged by the progress achieved by the International Narcotics Control Board in limiting the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of narcotic drugs to the quantities required for medical and scientific purposes,

Recalling in particular that the Board, pursuant to article 14 bis of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 1/ as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 2/ may recommend the provision of technical or financial assistance, or both, to States engaged in the fight against drug abuse and illicit traffic,

Stressing the importance of the reports of the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular the report 3/ on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,4/

1. Invites the International Narcotics Control Board to disseminate its various reports more widely;

2. Expresses the wish that the Board should be able to take full advantage of all the provisions of relevance to it, as contained in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 5/ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, in particular with regard to licit and illicit activities relating to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors;

3. Expresses also the wish that the Board should more frequently call upon the Governments concerned to adopt such measures as may seem necessary for the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Conventions of 1961, 1971 and 1988;

4. Expresses the hope that the Board will publish in its annual report the outcome of its consultations with States, without infringing the provisions relating to confidentiality of information contained in article 14 of the 1961 Convention, article 19, paragraph 1(a), of the 1971 Convention and article 22 of the 1988 Convention;

5. Invites the Board, if it deems appropriate, to include in its annual report more detailed assessments of the policies pursued by States in combating illicit activities relating to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors;

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[*] See paragraph 127 above.

6. *Requests* that appropriate means be provided by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, and that adequate technical support be given by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable the Board to satisfactorily perform the tasks that have been entrusted to it;

7. *Recommends* that, in the election of members of the Board, the provisions of article 9 of the 1961 Convention should be taken fully into account.

1/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

2/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

3/ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.1).

4/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

5/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Resolution 8 (XXXVII)

Establishment of facilities for the electronic exchange of data between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the national authorities responsible for the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors for licit purposes under the international drug control treaties[*]

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind that parties to the international drug control treaties are obliged to regularly furnish data on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors to the Secretary-General and to the International Narcotics Control Board,

Noting the rapid increase in the number of national drug control authorities building computerized databases for drug control purposes,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988, and the General Assembly, in section II of its resolution 43/122 of 8 December 1988, requested the Secretary-General to develop a drug information strategy with a view to the creation of an information system integrating input from national, regional and international sources in a computerized database,

Recalling also section II, paragraph 4, of General Assembly resolution 45/149 of 18 December 1990,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/56 of 29 July 1993 on the need to harmonize and improve United/Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States,

Aware of the position taken by the International Narcotics Control Board at its forty-seventh and fifty-fifth sessions, whereby it urged Governments to participate more actively in the process of establishing common information standards and electronic communication facilities for the transmission of statistical data,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, within the ambit of the information strategy requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988, and in cooperation with the relevant bodies and authorities, to establish standards to be used in the electronic transmission of data between the Programme and national authorities responsible for the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors for licit purposes;

2. *Requests* the Programme to develop a software package that can be used with personal computers, and that will provide

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[*] See paragraph 127 above.

the competent national authorities with the necessary tool for entering, storing, reporting and electronically exchanging data in cooperation with the Programme;

3. Requests the Programme to ensure, in conformity with the relevant national legislation, the security of electronic data transmission to the Programme, and to control access to information contained in the computer system made available through the Programme by instituting a sufficiently high level of security;

4. Recommends that the Secretary-General, where necessary and appropriate, by reprogramming available resources or by using voluntary contributions, should establish, implement and maintain facilities for electronic drug control communications;

5. Urges all Governments to give their full support to the Programme in developing and implementing effectively, as soon as possible, facilities to permit the electronic exchange of data.

Resolution 9 (XXXVII)

Establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Conscious of the need to improve international cooperation in the fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, particularly trafficking by sea;

Reaffirming the need for effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

Reaffirming also the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among States, set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, in particular the full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the principles of the international law-of-the-sea regime;

Noting the impending entry into force of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; 1/

Recalling its resolution 3 (XXXVI) of 7 April 1993, entitled "Establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation to promote implementation of the articles of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 relating to illicit traffic by sea",

Noting that, in its resolution 3 (XXXVI), it decided in principle to establish a working group on maritime cooperation, under the auspices of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, as soon as possible following the thirty-seventh session of the Commission,

Also noting that, in its resolution 3 (XXXVI), it requested the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to convene, within existing resource levels and prior to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission, a group of experts, selected with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, to examine the possible mandate, activities and funding of a working group on maritime cooperation,

Further noting that, in its resolution 3 (XXXVI), it requested the Executive Director to prepare, on the basis of the conclusions of the group of experts, a report containing specific recommendations for the establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation, for submission to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session,

Further noting the work of the Council of Europe in developing an agreement pursuant to article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 2/

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* See paragraphs 147-151 above.

1. Welcomes and takes note of the recommendations contained in the report on the meeting of the Expert Group to Consider the Mandate, Activities and Funding of a Working Group on Maritime Cooperation, held at Vienna from 15 to 18 November 1993, 3/ submitted by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (XXXVI);

2. Requests the Executive Director to establish and convene, pursuant to resolution 3 (XXXVI), a working group on maritime cooperation, with the mandate to develop a comprehensive set of principles and specific recommendations to enhance, on a global basis, the implementation of article 17 of the 1988 Convention, taking note of the recommendations of the Expert Group;

3. Approves in principle the issues to be examined by the working group as outlined in paragraphs 17, 18, and 19 of section D of the report on the meeting of the Expert Group;

4. Encourages the working group, pursuant to recommendation 21 of the Expert Group, to explore additional measures, consistent with the principles of national sovereignty, to enhance the implementation of article 17 of the 1988 Convention;

5. Decides that membership of the working group should be limited to States which are parties to the 1988 Convention, or which have deposited with the Secretary-General their instrument of ratification, accession, acceptance or approval thereof. Any State party to the 1988 Convention, but not a member of the working group, and States signatories to the 1988 Convention may participate as observers in the working group;

6. Requests the Executive Director to accept, as members of the working group, 25 States (5 States from each regional group) that have been selected for that purpose by the regional groups;

7. Further requests the Executive Director to supplement the 25 States chosen by the regional groups by selecting, independently of the principle of equitable geographic distribution, in consultation with Governments and the regional groups, up to 10 additional States for membership in the working group, taking into consideration the interests and responsibilities of maritime States and with due regard to the needs of States that, because of their geographic location and/or geographic features, are especially vulnerable to maritime drug trafficking;

8. Endorses the suggestion of the Expert Group that each delegation should be limited in size;

9. Requests the Executive Director to invite organizations with specific expertise in the areas to be addressed by the working group, such as the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat, the International Maritime Organization, the Council of Europe, the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization, to

participate as observers in the deliberations of the working group, as recommended by the Expert Group;

10. Requests States members of the working group to fund their own participation and decides that meetings of the working group should be funded from within existing resources, with any travel costs for participants being met from additional voluntary contributions made for that purpose;

11. Encourages Governments to consider providing voluntary contributions to ensure maximum participation in the working group;

12. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to solicit information from Governments and, on the basis of their replies, to prepare a preliminary report on the status of international cooperation in implementing article 17 of the 1988 Convention and to distribute the report to members of the working group well in advance of the first meeting of the working group;

13. Requests the working group to report on the results of its work to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-eighth session and, if the working group deems it necessary, to request the Executive Director, through the Commission, to convene additional meetings of the working group.

1/ A/CONF.62/122.

2/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

3/ E/CN.7/1994/3.

Notes

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.2.

2/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

3/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.1.

5/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol.520, No.7515.

6/ Ibid, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

7/ E/CN.7/1994/3.

Annex I

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION, SALE, DEMAND, TRAFFIC AND DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND RELATED ACTIVITIES*

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution entitled "Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotroic substances and related activities" (E/CN.7/1994/L.2/Rev.1) state the following:

"1. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and with the support of an ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group to prepare an assessment of the issues covered in paragraphs 9 and 10 (a), (b), (c), (e), (i) and (j) of General Assembly resolution 48/12, as well as the issue of possible alternative funding mechanisms for United Nations drug control activities, and to report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session, to enable it to identify concrete action-oriented recommendations;

"2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to select, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution in consultation with regional groups, and to convene an ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group of 10 suitably qualified representatives, which would meet twice for total of no more than 10 days before the thirty-eighth session of the Commission."

2. Paragraph 6 of the draft resolution states:

"6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in implementing the present resolution, to draw upon additional voluntary contributions specifically for this purpose or, if necessary, upon existing resources."

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* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/1994/L.2/Rev.1, see chapter XI, resolution 3 (XXXVII). For the discussion, see paragraphs 79 and 80 above.

B. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are related to programme 28, International Drug Control, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as amended (A/47/6 (Prog. 28)), and to section 14, International drug control, of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. The proposed activities relate to subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services), activity 2 (Parliamentary services). No provision has been made under the programme budget in relation to the requested ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group.

4. Should the draft resolution be adopted, an ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group would be established. The group would meet twice at Vienna, once in July 1994 and once in November 1994, for a duration of five working days each. Each representative would be entitled to the cost of travel. The meetings of the ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group would be provided with interpretation in all six official languages of the United Nations, if required. Each meeting would be provided with pre-session (1 document, 24 pages), in-session (1 document, 24 pages) and post-session (1 document, 24 pages) documentation in all six official languages, if required.

5. In accordance with operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, the Executive Director would provide support and assistance to the ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group, in particular services and substantive inputs required to facilitate its deliberations. Corresponding resource requirements would include staff support at the P-4 level for six months and eight months of consultancy.

C. Modification of approved programme budget

6. Should the draft resolution be adopted, the approved programme budget of section 14 (International drug control) would be modified as follows:

> Add under 1 subprogramme (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services)
>
> > Activity 2 (Parliamentary services):
> > Parliamentary documentation: reports to two meetings of the ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group to prepare an assessment of the issues covered in General Assembly resolution 48/12.
> >
> > Activity 3 (Substantive and technical (secretariat)):
> > Provision of substantive and secretariat services to two meetings of the ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group to prepare an assessment of the issues covered in General Assembly resolution 48/12.

D. Estimates of resource requirements

7. Total resource requirements are estimated at full costs as follows:

Substantive and technical servicing requirements at full costs (section 14)

	US dollars
Travel of representatives (2 meetings at Vienna, 10 representatives)	50,000
Consultants (8 work-months, incl. travel)	50,000
General temporary assistance (6 months at P-4 level)	56,000
Total	156,000

Conference-servicing requirements at full costs (section 25E)

Vienna, July 1994

Pre-session documentation (24 pages, 1 documents: A/C/E/F/R/S)	37,000
Meeting services (Interpretation: A/C/E/F/R/S)	83,000
In-session documentation (24 pages, 1 documents: A/C/E/F/R/S)	38,900
Post-session documentation (24 pages, 1 documents: A/C/E/F/R/S)	37,000
Sub-total	185,900

Vienna, November 1994

Meeting services (Interpretation: A/C/E/F/R/S)	83,000
In-session documentation (24 pages, 1 documents: A/C/E/F/R/S)	38,900
Post-session documentation (24 pages, 1 documents: A/C/E/F/R/S)	37,000
Sub-total	158,900
Total conference-servicing requirements	344,800

E. Funding of additional requirements within existing resources

8. Total substantive and technical servicing requirements of holding two meetings of the proposed ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group amount to $156,000. By paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, it is requested that the resolution be implemented by drawing upon additional voluntary contributions specifically for that purpose or, if necessary, upon existing resources.

9. It should be noted that travel of representatives to be funded under the regular budget of the United Nations are governed by the relevant General Assembly resolutions and rules and procedures issued by the Secretary-General. For other requirements, including other travel requirements, extrabudgetary resources could be used. Should sufficient extrabudgetary resources not become available, one would need to examine the possibility of funding the additional resource requirements from within existing resources, including options for absorbing the additional requirements or options to terminate, defer, curtail or modify approved activities.

10. Based on the past pattern of expenditures it is expected that resources for consultants and general temporary assistance in an amount of $106,000 could be accommodated from within the financial resources to UNDCP in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. However, resources for travel of representatives in the amount of $50,000 would be required.

11. Resources could be made available by terminating, deferring, curtailing or modifying approved activities under section 14 of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. Redeployment of resources should as far as possible be implemented from low-priority areas.

12. For section 14, subprogramme 5 (External relations, interorganizational cooperation and information), activity 3 (Information materials and services) is of low priority. The programme activities are an ongoing concern. Such activities cannot be deferred, but would need to be terminated, modified or curtailed for the redeployment of resources. Termination, modification or curtailment of the low priority activity would essentially release only staff resources which cannot be utilized to fund requirements under travel of participants in expert groups or consultants. Therefore, termination, modification or curtailment of the approved low priority activity is not considered appropriate to release the funds to cover the estimated resource requirements under E/CN.7/1994/L.2/Rev.1.

13. Should the proposed requirements of $50,000 be funded from within existing resources, approved activities which are compatible in resource requirements with the new mandate would need to be identified for deferral, curtailment, modification or termination. This refers to all activities supported by resources for travel of participants in ad hoc expert groups and consultants which total $778,400. The resources are programmed as follows:

> Two ad hoc expert groups on assessment of substances under article 12 of the 1988 Convention ($122,000 for travel of experts/consultants, 10 professional work-months), relating

to subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services), activity 2 (Parliamentary services): high priority;

Three ad hoc expert groups on the commentary on the 1988 Convention ($270,000 for travel of experts/consultants, 10 professional work-months), relating to subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services), activity 2 (Parliamentary services): high priority;

One ad hoc expert group on measures to suppress illicit traffic on the high seas ($85,000 for travel of experts/consultants, three professional work-months), relating to subprogramme 3 (Suppression of illicit traffic), activity 2 (Parliamentary services): no priority;

Substantive expertise and assistance: assist in the development of model laws and agreements and in the preparation of documentation for the four subsidiary bodies of the Commission, to provide legal advice on improving effective treaty implementation and adherence, to provide advice to INCB on criteria for implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention and to Governments on the formulation of national strategy, legislation and regulations for drug control; to develop new and additional databases ($301,400 for consultants, 48 professional work-months), relating to subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services), 2 (Applied scientific research, demand and supply reduction) and 3 (Suppression of illicit traffic): high priority and no priority.

Furthermore, the identified activities are supported by resources in addition to those mentioned above, in particular by General Service support, external printing and temporary assistance.

14. Resources of $50,000 for substantive and technical servicing requirements could be made available as follows:

Deferring the following activities from 1994-1995 to 1996-1997:

One of the three approved ad hoc expert groups on the commentary on the 1988 Convention ($90,000 for travel of experts/consultants; three professional work-months), relating to subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services), activity 2 (Parliamentary services): high priority;

15. It should be noted that one of the three ad hoc expert groups on the commentary on the 1988 Convention has also been proposed for deferral from 1994-1995 to 1996-1997 in the context of the programme budget implications statement for draft resolution E/CN.7/1994/L.12/Rev.1, as an alternative to support the additional requirements of the proposed activity from the contingency fund. Should both proposals for the deferral of activities under draft resolutions E/CN.7/1994/L.2/Rev.1 and L.12/Rev.1 be approved, two of the three ad hoc expert groups on the commentary on the 1988 Convention would be deferred from 1994-1995 to 1996-1997.

16. For conference-servicing requirements of $344,800, it should be noted that resources requested under section 25E include provision not only for meetings in the calendar of conferences, but also for meetings to be added later by decisions of the General Assembly, based on the pattern of such meetings in the past. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the provision of conference services for the meeting of the working group, including the provision of documentation and interpretation in all six official languages of the General Assembly, would be made from within resources programmed under section 25E, Office of Conference Services, of the approved programme budget for 1994-1995. Thus, no additional requirements for conference servicing would arise.

F. Contingency fund

17. It will be recalled that under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from the legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through the redeployment of resources available from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium.

18. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the implementation of the draft resolution may have to be postponed, as provided for under the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

G. Summary

19. Should draft resolution E/CN.7/1994/L.2/Rev.1 be adopted, additional requirements of $50,000 would result. The additional requirements could be covered by: (i) deferring one ad hoc expert group on the commentary on the 1988 Convention from 1994-1995 to 1996-1997; (ii) recourse to the contingency fund for an amount of $50,000 for the biennium 1994-1995. It is not recommended to defer the ad hoc expert group on the commentary on the 1988 Convention, since the activity is of high priority. Instead, it is recommend to resort to the contingency fund for an amount of $50,000 for the biennium 1994-1995.

20. Should it not prove possible to fund the new requirements either from the deferral of approved activities or from the contingency fund, the activities requested in draft resolution E/CN.7/1994/L.2/Rev.1 would not be implemented. Deferral of the proposed activity is not possible due to the fact that the findings of the working group must be presented to the Commission when it meets in early 1995 in order to present it to the fiftieth session of the General Assembly.

Annex II

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORKING GROUP ON MARITIME COOPERATION*

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. Paragraph 2 of the draft resolution entitled "Establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation" (E/CN.7/1994/L.12/Rev.1) states the following:

> "2. Requests the Executive Director to establish and convene, pursuant to resolution 3 (XXXVI), a working group on maritime cooperation, with the mandate to develop a comprehensive set of principles and specific recommendations to enhance, on a global basis, the implementation of article 17 of the 1988 Convention, taking note of the recommendations of the Expert Group."

2. Paragraphs 6 and 7 state:

> "6. Requests the Executive Director to accept, as members of the working group, 25 States (5 States from each regional group) that have been selected for that purpose by the regional groups;
>
> "7. Further requests the Executive Director to supplement the 25 States chosen by the regional groups by selecting, independently of the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in consultation with Governments and the regional groups, up to 10 additional States for membership in the working group, taking into consideration the interests and responsibilities of maritime States and with due regard to the needs of States that, because of their geographic location and/or geographic features, are especially vulnerable to maritime drug trafficking."

3. Paragraphs 10 to 13 state:

> "10. Requests States members of the working group to fund their own participation and decides that sessions of the working group should be funded from within existing resources, with any travel costs for participants being met from additional voluntary contributions made for that purpose;

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* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/1994/L.12/Rev.1, see chapter XI, resolution 9 (XXXVII). For the discussion, see paragraphs 147-151 above.

"11. Encourages Governments to consider providing voluntary contributions to ensure maximum participation in the working group;

"12. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to solicit information from Governments and, based on their replies, to prepare a preliminary report on the status of international cooperation in implementing article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotroic Substances of 1988 and to distribute the report to members of the working group well in advance of the first meeting of the working group;

"13. Requests the working group to report on the results of its work to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-eighth session and, if the working group deems it necessary, to request the Executive Director, through the Commission, to convene additional meetings of the working group."

B. Activities by which the request would be implemented

4. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are related to programme 28, International Drug Control, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6 (Prog. 28)), and to section 14, International drug control, of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. The proposed activities relate to subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services); activity 2 (Parliamentary services). The approved programme budget includes a related activity under subprogramme 3 (Suppression of illicit traffic), activity 2 (Parliamentary services); ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work: one group on measures to suppress illicit traffic on the high seas.

5. Should the draft resolution be adopted, a working group would be established, consisting of delegations representing 35 States. The group would meet twice at Vienna, once in September 1994 and once in March 1995, for a duration of five working days. Each Member State would be entitled to the cost of travel for one representative. The meetings of the working group would be provided with interpretation in all six official languages of the United Nations, if required. Each meeting would be provided with pre-session (1 document, 24 pages), in-session (1 document, 24 pages) and post-session (1 document, 24 pages) documentation in all six official languages, if required.

6. In accordance with paragraph 12 of the draft resolution, the Executive Director would prepare a preliminary report on the status of international cooperation in implementing article 17 of the 1988 Convention for submission to the first session of the working group. Corresponding resource requirements would include staff support at the P-4 level for six months and four months of consultancy.

7. The proposed activity would replace the related activity as described in the approved programme budget 1994-1995 under subprogramme 3 (Suppression of illicit traffic), activity 2 (Parliamentary services); ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work: one group on measures to suppress illicit

traffic on the high seas. At the time of budget preparation, it was anticipated that an ad hoc expert group would be held on the subject, instead of the two meetings of the working group proposed in draft resolution E/CN.7/1994/L.12/Rev.1. Should the draft resolution be adopted, the ad hoc expert group would become obsolete.

C. Modification of approved programme budget

8. Should the draft resolution be adopted, the approved programme budget would be modified as follows:

Add under subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services)

Activity 2 (Parliamentary services):
Parliamentary documentation: report to the Working Group on maritime cooperation.

Activity 3 (Substantive and technical (secretariat)):
Provision of substantive and secretariat services to two meetings of the Working Group on maritime cooperation.

Delete under subprogramme 3 (Suppression of illicit traffic)

Activity 2 (Parliamentary services):
Ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work: one group on measures to suppress illicit traffic on the high seas.

D. Estimates of resource requirements

9. Total resource requirements are estimated at full costs in 1994 as follows:

Substantive and technical servicing requirements at full costs (section 14)

	US dollars
Travel of participants (2 meetings at Vienna, 35 participants)	175,000
Consultants (4 work-months, incl. travel)	25,000
General temporary assistance (6 months at P-4 level)	56,000
Total substantive and technical servicing requirements	256,000

Conference-servicing requirements at full costs (section 25E)

Vienna, September 1994

Pre-session documentation (24 pages, 1 documents: A/C/E/F/R/S)	37,000

Meeting services (Interpretation: A/C/E/F/R/S)	83,000
In-session documentation (24 pages, 1 documents: A/C/E/F/R/S)	38,900
Post-session documentation (24 pages, 1 documents: A/C/E/F/R/S)	37,000
Sub-total	185,900
Vienna, March 1995	
Meeting services (Interpretation: A/C/E/F/R/S)	87,200
In-session documentation (24 pages, 1 documents: A/C/E/F/R/S)	40,800
Post-session documentation (24 pages, 1 documents: A/C/E/F/R/S)	38,900
Sub-total	166,900
Total conference-servicing requirements	352,800

E. Funding of additional requirements within existing resources

10. Total substantive and technical servicing requirements of holding two sessions of the proposed working group amount to $256,000 at full costs. The deletion of the obsolete ad hoc expert groups on measures to suppress illicit traffic on the high seas would release an amount of $85,000 for travel of experts/consultants and three professional workmonths. The net requirements for substantive and technical servicing therefore amount to $171,000 ($90,000 for travel of participants, $81,000 for consultants and general temporary assistance) and three professional work-months.

11. By paragraph 10, Members States of the working group are requested to fund their own participation and the Commission decided that sessions of the working group should be funded from within existing resources, with any travel costs for participants being met from additional voluntary contributions made for that purpose. By paragraph 11, Governments are encouraged to consider providing voluntary contributions to ensure maximum participation in the working group.

12. It should be noted that travel of representatives to be funded under the regular budget of the United Nations are governed by the relevant General Assembly resolutions and rules and procedures issued by the Secretary-General. For other requirements, including other travel requirements, extrabudgetary resources could be used. Should sufficient extrabudget[illegible] resources not become available, one would need to exam[illegible] possibilities of funding the additional resource requiremen[illegible]s from within existing resources, including options for absorbing the additional requirements or options to terminate, defer, curtail or modify approved activities.

13. Based on the past pattern of expenditures it is expected that resources for consultants and general temporary assistance in an amount of $81,000 could be accommodated from within the financial resources available to UNDCP in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. However, resources for the travel of representatives in the amount of $90,000 would be required.

14. Resources for travel of participants could be made available by terminating, deferring, curtailing or modifying approved activities under section 14 of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. Redeployment of resources should as far as possible be implemented from low-priority areas.

15. For section 14, subprogramme 5 (External relations, inter-organizational cooperation and information), activity 3 (Information materials and services) is of low priority. The programme activities are an ongoing concern. Such activities cannot be deferred, but would need to be terminated, modified or curtailed for the redeployment of resources. Termination, modification or curtailment of the low priority activity would essentially release only staff resources which cannot be utilized to fund requirements under travel of participants in expert groups or consultants. Therefore, termination, modification or curtailment of the approved low priority activity is not considered appropriate to release the funds to cover the estimated resource requirements under E/CN.7/1994/L.12/Rev.1.

16. Should the proposed requirements of $90,000 be funded from within existing resources, approved activities which are compatible in resource requirements with the new mandate would need to be identified for deferral, curtailment, modification or termination. This refers to all activities supported by resources for travel of participants in ad hoc expert groups and consultants which total $693,400 in 1994-1995, excluding the resources for the ad hoc expert groups on measures to suppress illicit traffic on the high seas. The resources are programmed as follows:

> Two ad hoc expert groups on assessment of substances under article 12 of the 1988 Convention ($122,000 for travel of experts/consultants, 10 professional work-months), relating to subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services): activity 2 (Parliamentary services): high priority;
>
> Three ad hoc expert groups on the commentary on the 1988 Convention ($270,000 for travel of experts/consultants, 10 professional work-months), relating to subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services), activity 2 (Parliamentary services): high priority;
>
> Substantive expertise and assistance: Assist in the development of model laws and agreements and in the preparation of documentation for the four subsidiary bodies of the Commission, to provide legal advice on improving effective treaty implementation and adherence, to provide advice to INCB on criteria for implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention and to Governments on the formulation of national strategy, legislation and regulations for drug control; to develop new and additional

databases ($301,400 for consultants, 48 professional work-months), relating to subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services), 2 (Applied scientific research, demand and supply reduction) and 3 (Suppression of illicit traffic): high priority and no priority.

Furthermore, the identified activities are supported by resources in addition to those mentioned above, in particular by General Service support, external printing and temporary assistance.

17. Resources of $90,000 for substantive and technical servicing requirements could be made available as follows:

Deferring the following activities from 1994-1995 to 1996-1997:

One of the three approved ad hoc expert groups on the commentary on the 1988 Convention ($90,000 for travel of experts/consultants, three professional work-months), relating to subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services), activity 2 (Parliamentary services): high priority.

18. It should be noted that one of the three ad hoc expert groups on the commentary on the 1988 Convention has been proposed for deferral from 1994-1995 to 1996-1997 in the context of the programme budget implications statement for draft resolution E/CN.7/1994/L.2/Rev.1, as an alternative to support the additional requirements of the proposed activity from the contingency fund. Should both proposals for the deferral of activities under draft resolutions E/CN.7/1994/L.2/Rev.1 and L.12/Rev.1 be approved, two of the three ad hoc expert groups on the commentary on the 1988 Convention would be deferred from 1994-1995 to 1996-1997.

19. For conference-servicing requirements of $352,800, it should be noted that resources requested under section 25E include provision not only for meetings in the calendar of conferences, but also for meetings to be added later by decisions of the General Assembly, based on the pattern of such meetings in the past. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the provision of conference services for the meeting of the working group, including the provision of documentation and interpretation in all six official languages of the General Assembly, would be made from within resources programmed under section 25E, Office of Conference Services, of the approved programme budget for 1994-1995. Thus, no additional requirements for conference servicing would arise.

F. Contingency fund

20. It will be recalled that under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from the legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through the redeployment of resources available from low-priority areas or the modification

of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium.

21. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the implementation of the draft resolution may have to be postponed, as provided for under the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

G. Summary

22. Should draft resolution E/CN.7/1994/L.12/Rev.1 be adopted, additional requirements of $90,000 would result. The additional requirements could be covered by: (i) deferring one ad hoc expert group on the commentary on the 1988 Convention from 1994-1995 to 1996-1997; (ii) recourse to the contingency fund for an amount of $90,000 for the biennium 1994-1995. It is not recommended to defer the ad hoc expert group on the commentary on the 1988 Convention, since the activity is of high priority. Instead, it is recommend to resort to the contingency fund for an amount of $90,000 for the biennium 1994-1995.

23. Should it not prove possible to fund the new requirements either from the deferral of approved activities or from the contingency fund, the activities requested in draft resolution E/CN.7/1994/L.12/Rev.1 would need to be deferred to the 1996-1997 biennium.

Annex III

ATTENDANCE

Members

Australia: R.A. Walker, Tony Kingdon, David Schramm, Michael Brown, Damon Thomas, Jeff Hart, Ros Simms, Michael Roche

Bahamas: Arlington G. Butler, Mark Wilson, Freddie Tucker, John Cusack

Belgium: L. Ceyssens, B. Vandenbosch, E. Weyens, J.C. Couvreur, C. Gillard, Madeleine Doulliez, W. de Meyer, E. de Tremmerie

Bolivia: Mario Soliz Valenzuela, Maria Tamayo de Arnal, Alfonso Alem Rojo, Esther Ashton, Mary Carrasco, Alvaro Del Pozo Carafa

Canada: Peter Walker, I. Malyniwsky, M. White, D. Walker, P.E. McRae, D. Dufresne, R. Madden, J. LeCavalier, Robin Room, T. Oppenheimer, O.C.

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Colombia: Roberto Hinestrosa Rey, Gabriel de Vega Pinzón, Oga Bula, María Teresa Betancur de González, Astrid Valladares Martínez, Adriana Mendoza Agudelo, Alicia Quijano

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Czech Republic: Pavel Jajtner, Bedrich Kopecky, Alois Reznik, Jan Prusak, Jan Vaculik, Frantisek Dlouhy, Jiri Richter, Eva Maresova, Bohumir Marek, Tomás Buril

Egypt: Abdel Hamid Onsy, Essam El Tersawy, Wagdy Abouzeid

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Ghana: K.B. Quantson

Guinea:*

India: M.R. Sivaraman, Joginder Singh, Bhagwati Prasad, A.M. Gondane

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Seyed Mojtaba Arastou, Ali Sadeghi Ghahareh, Ali Zamani, Ghodratollah Asadi, Esmaeil Afshari, S. Ali Mohammad Mousavi, Seyed Ali Bateni

Italy: Antonino Murmura, Alberto Indelicato, Massimo Amadio, Alberto Schepisi, Giuseppe Deodato, Pietro Soggiu, Anna Maria Cancellieri Peluso, Giuseppe Procaccini, Giuseppe Merendino, Elisabetta Belgiorno, Antonio D'Acunto, Vincenzo Granito, Emanuele Marotta, Emilia Mazzuca, Roraima Ana Andriani, Mario Vaudano, Raffaele Lombardo, Giuseppe Graziano, Domenico Rivelli

Jamaica: Clair Kean, Torrance Lewis, Herbert Haberl

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Lesotho:*

Liberia:*

Madagascar: Maurice Randrianame

Mexico: Claude Heller, Raúl Campos Rábago, Antonio Rodríguez Patiño, Oscar González César, Ricardo Sada, Juan Sandoval, Julián Ventura Valero

Morocco: Mohamed El Habib Fassi Fihri, Omar Doumou, Saâd Zniber, Ali El Mouhtadi, Mehdi Paes, Mustapha Mouzouni, Ahmed El Ghernougui, Abdelmalek Housni, Abdellah Benmellouk

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* Not represented at the session.

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Pakistan: Dil Jan Khan, Salahuddin Tirmizi, Farman Ullah

Paraguay: Carlos Peyrat

Peru: Arnaldo Velarde Ramírez, Igor Velázquez Rodríguez, José Ricardo Gutiérrez Rivas, Jorge Puente Luna, José Antonio García Torres, Sergio Manuel Avila Traverso, Peter Camino Cannock, Carmen Rios de Coloma, Jorge Chang Mont, Marco Dragañac Vértiz

Philippines: Reynaldo O. Arcilla, Victoria S. Bataclan, Noel M. Servigon, Faith P. Bautista

Poland: Jerzy Maria Nowak, Ireneusz Matela, Witold Wieniawski, Lucyna Markowska, Maria Sokalska

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Russian Federation: J.M. Prokhorov, Yuri V. Zaitsev, Mikhail P. Beliakov, N.O. Khlestov, Tarabrin, M.V. Vanin, N.I. Kuzmin, A. Sergeiev, V.I. Sukhanov, V.V. Kouptsov, B.S. Avramenko, A.G. Radachinski, A.I. Prosianik

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Sri Lanka: Nandadasa Kodagoda

Switzerland: Benedikt von Tscharner, Paul J. Dietschy, Laurent Médioni, Marcel Bebie, Hans-Rudolf Hodel

Syrian Arab Republic: Ali Al-Darbouli

Thailand: Chavalit Yodmani, Siree Bunnag, Thaveesak Chanmanee, Thippawan Piampanyasin

Tunisia: Habib Ammar, Taoufik Jabeur, Naziha Cheikh

Turkey: Kazim Dinc, Fügen Ok, Balkan Kizildeli, Ahmet Sezal Ozbek, Kemalettin Akalin, Ercan Saka, Attila Uzer, Tuncay Yilmaz, Omür Sölendil, Mustafa Turguter, Hanife Gönül, Filiz Elgezdi, Colonel Ahmet Tagmac, Atilla Yildirim, Mehmet Ali Yilman, Mehmet Bilir, Dursun Yigit

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United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Peter Storr, Christopher Hulse CMG OBE, Stuart Innes, Peter Thomson, James Rawlinson, Tony White, Philip Tissot, William Parker, Caroline Brock, Sue Edwards, Stephen Pike, Sally Titterington, Linda Ward, Alasdair Sinclair, Sarah MacIntosh

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Uruguay: Augusto Durán Martínez, José D. Lissidini, Carlos Bentancour, Roberto Melgar

Venezuela: Santiago Ochoa Antich, Sara Areyuna Cobos, Richard Espinoza Lobo

Yugoslavia:*

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

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* Not represented at the session.

States not Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Holy See

United Nations Secretariat

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, United Nations International Drug Control Programme

United Nations bodies

International Narcotics Control Board

Research Institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, Colombo Plan Bureau, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, Customs Co-operation Council, European Commission, International Criminal Police Organization, Organization of American States

Other organizations represented by observers

Palestine

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Zonta International

Category II: Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem, Caritas Internationalis, Daytop Village Foundation, Inc., Development Innovations and Networks, Fundacion de Ayuda contra la Drogadiccion, International Association of Lions Clubs, The - Lions Club International, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse, International Road Transport Union, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Conference on Religion and Peace, World Leisure and Recreation Association, World Organization of the Scout Movement (World Scout Bureau), World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Roster A: International Inner Wheel

Annex IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Document symbol	Tite or description	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1994/1	Provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/1994/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/1994/2	Report of the Executive Director	4
E/CN.7/1994/3	Report on the meeting of the Expert Group to Consider the Mandate, Activities and Funding of a Working Group on Maritime Cooperation, held at Vienna from 15 to 18 November 1993	5
E/CN.7/1994/4 and Corr.1	Drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends, 1983-1992	3
E/CN.7/1994/5	Report of the Secretariat on development, implementation and evaluation of national strategies and programmes to control substance abuse	10
E/CN.7/1994/6	Note by the Secretariat on the results of the high-level plenary meetings at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	7
E/CN.7/1994/7	Note by the Secretariat on coordination of drug-related activities and cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat	9

E/CN.7/1994/8	Note by the Secretariat on monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action	6
E/CN.7/1994/9 and Add.1	Provisional agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the Commission and future work	12
E/CN.7/1994/10 and Add.1	Reports of subsidiary bodies	3
E/CN.7/1994/CRP.1	Provisional timetable	2
E/CN.7/1994/CRP.2	Provisional list of documents	2
E/CN.7/1994/CRP.3	Report of the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held at Abidjan from 24 to 28 May 1993	3
E/CN.7/1994/CRP.4	Report of the Eighteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held at Seoul from 13 to 17 Sepember 1993	3
E/CN.7/1994/CRP.5	Report of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its thirtieth session, held at Damascus from 21 to 25 February 1994	3
E/CN.7/1994/CRP.6 and Add.1 and 2	Updated System-Wide Action Plan including agency-specific implementation plans	8
E/CN.7/1994/CRP.7 and Add.1	Reports by intergovernmental organizations	3
E/CN.7/1994/CRP.8	Evaluation activities	4
E/CN.7/1994/CRP.9	Report on activities involving non-governmental organizations	3
E/CN.7/1994/CRP.10	Regional trends in Europe and Latin America and the Caribean	3
E/CN.7/1994/L.1 and Add.1-12	Draft report of the Commission on its thirty-sixth session	14

E/CN.7/1994/ L.2/Rev.1	Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities	7
E/CN.7/1994/ L.3/Rev.1	Role of the International Narcotics Control Board	5
E/CN.7/1994/ L.4/Rev.1	Establishment of facilities for the electronic exchange of data between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the national authorities responsible for the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors for licit purposes under the international drug control treaties	5
E/CN.7/1994/ L.5/Rev.2	Money-laundering and control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	6
E/CN.7/1994/L.6	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs	5 (b)
E/CN.7/1994/L.7	Encouraging States to detect the use of trade channels for illicit consignments at all stages of movement and promoting the use of advice and technical expertise provided by the Customs Co-operation Council and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	5 (c)
E/CN.7/1994/ L.8/Rev.1	Development of information systems on drugs and their abuse	10
E/CN.7/1994/L.9	Coordination and cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat	9
E/CN.7/1994/L.10	Improvements in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control	8

E/CN.7/1994/L.11	Drug Abuse and the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)	10
E/CN.7/1994/ L.12/Rev.1	Establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation	5 (c)
E/CN.7/1994/ L.13/Rev.1	Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action	6
E/CN.7/1994/L.14	Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council	7
E/CN.7/1994/L.15	Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council	5 (c)
E/INCB/1993/1	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1993	5
E/INCB/1993/4	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988	5
MNAR/1994/1	Data on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for 1990-1992	3